The Bombay Gazette.

No. 4,762. New Series.] BOMBAY: TUESDAY, APRIL 12, 1864. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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Contract Rates may be learned on application at the Office, 30, Medow Street, Fort.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

CAMPBELL.—April 10th, at the European General Hospital, of cholera, Angus Campbell, late seaman S. S. *Nesbit*, aged 28 years.

MADRAS.

DEATH.

MOLESWORTH.—At Ootacamund, on the 30th March, Fanny, the beloved child of Lieutenant Colonel W. T. Molesworth, Royal Horse Artillery, aged 5 years.

SHIPPING.

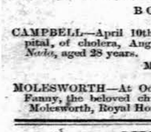
FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE splendid A. 1 Aberdeen owned ship ROWENA, Captain George Bilton, has the greater part of her cargo engaged, and will have immediate despatch. For rates of freight apply to

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.,
Agents for Captain Bilton.

No. 7, Rampart Row, 3rd March 1864.

FOR LONDON.
(To Sail in April.)

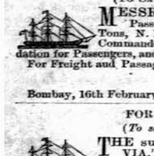


MESSRS. DUNBAR'S favourite Passenger Ship SALAMANCA, 861 Tons, N. per Register, G. M. Livesay, Commander, has very superior accommodation for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon. For Freight and Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents Ship *Salamanca*.

Bombay, 16th February 1864.

FOR LONDON.
(*To sail in April.*)



THE superior A. 1 Ship "OCTAVIA," 914 Tons Register, F. Bristow, Commander, has excellent first-class Cabin accommodation for a limited number of Passengers. For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents Ship *Octavia*.

Bombay, 18th March 1864.

FOR CALCUTTA.

THE A 1 Ship COUNTESS RUSSELL, 905 Tons register, Captain J. Thomson, will have quick despatch. For Freight or Passage apply to

A. H. HUSCHKE & Co.,
Agents for the Owners and Captain of the *Countess Russell*.

FOR HAVRE.

THE first class French Ship "DUC DE MAGENTA," 558 tons, Captain Derazo, will have quick despatch *via* Kurrachee. For freight apply to

A. H. HUSCHKE & Co.,
Agents for the Owners and Captain of the *Duc de Magenta*.

STEAM TO THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) Screw Steam Ship COMORIN, 560 tons, 100 H. P., will be despatched to the Persian Gulf on 16th instant, with Passengers and Cargo, touching at Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Bushire and Bussorah, also Linga if sufficient inducement offer.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship ARABIA, 1100 Tons, 250 H. P., Captain Hamlin, will be despatched on 15th instant, at noon, with Mails, Passengers and Cargo for Calcutta touching at Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut, Cochin, Tuticorin, Colombo, Madras, Coconada, and Bimlipatam.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

N. B.—Passengers for Madras can land at Calicut and proceed from thence by Rail.

The CORINGA will be despatched for Cochin and intermediate ports on May returning by same route in 12 days' time leaving Cochin on 6th.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

STEAM FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will dispatch a Steamer from Bombay every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, and from Surat to Bombay every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, as follows:—

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT.

Tuesday	12th April.	MAHARAJ	at 2 P. M.
Friday	15th ,,	TELEGRAPH	at 4 P. M.
Tuesday	19th ,,	JOHNSTON CASTLE	at 5 P. M.
Friday	22nd ,,	TELEGRAPH	at 6 P. M.
Tuesday	26th ,,	JOHNSTON CASTLE	at 6 P. M.
Friday	29th ,,	TELEGRAPH	at 2 P. M.

DEPARTURES FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY.

Tuesday	12th April.	TELEGRAPH	at 2 P. M.
Friday	15th ,,	MAHARAJ	at 6 P. M.
Tuesday	19th ,,	TELEGRAPH	at 9 A. M.
Friday	22nd ,,	JOHNSTON CASTLE	at 11 A. M.
Tuesday	26th ,,	TELEGRAPH	at 1 P. M.
Friday	29th ,,	JOHNSTON CASTLE	at 5 P. M.

For Passage rates of Freight &c., apply to the undersigned.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.

No. 7, Rampart Row, 9th March 1864.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO COCHIN TWICE A MONTH.

STEAM FROM COCHIN TO BOMBAY TWICE A MONTH.

(*Calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Karwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cannanore, and Calicut.*)

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will dispatch Steamers as following to the Malabar Coast twice a Month:—

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY.

Wednesday	20th April.	MAHARAJ	at 6 P. M.
Thursday	5th May.	JOHNSTON CASTLE	at 6 P. M.
Friday	20th May.	MAHARAJ	at 6 P. M.
Wednesday	8th June.	JOHNSTON CASTLE	at 6 P. M.

DEPARTURES FROM COCHIN.

Wednesday	13th April.	JOHNSTON CASTLE	at 5 P. M.
Monday	25th April.	MAHARAJ	at 5 P. M.
Wednesday	10th May.	JOHNSTON CASTLE	at 5 P. M.
Thursday	26th May.	MAHARAJ	at 5 P. M.
Wednesday	15th June.	JOHNSTON CASTLE	at 5 P. M.

For Passage, rates of Freight apply to the undersigned.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.

No. 7, Rampart Row, 8th February 1864.

OVERLAND ROUTE *via* TRIESTE.

(*In direct communication with the P. and O. Co.'s Steamers to Suez.*)

THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S MAIL STEAMERS leave Alexandria direct for Trieste weekly, immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails and Passengers from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles and is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days and the Company employ on this line their best Steamers, built expressly for this service, and with special reference to the accommodation and comfort of Passengers, with an experienced Surgeon on board each vessel. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routs, occupying from 3 days 6 hour to 5 days to London at an expense varying from £7 to £13. The railway between Trieste, Calais and Ostend, is complete throughout.

The Custom-house and Pass-port systems have been considerably modified and need not cause any apprehension of being vexations or troublesome.

Passengers by the P. and O. Company's Steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's Steamers to Southampton at a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agents are prepared to grant passage tickets for the Steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

Rates of passage-money, including a *liberal* table and steward's fees from Alexandria to Trieste, *first-class* £15; *second-class* £10; *children* under 10 years at *half fare* under 2 years *free*. *Reduced fares* for Families, consisting of no less than three members travelling together; *first-class* £12 7s per head; *second-class* £8.5 per head. Railway tickets from Suez to Alexandria with all the privileges of Passengers by the P. and O. Co., *first-class* £7, *second-class* £4.4; *children* over 3 and under 10 years at *half fare*. For further particulars, apply to

A. H. HUSCHKE & Co.,
Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.

Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

NOTICE.

Travellers by the Overland route *via* Trieste can have their Pass-Ports *viséd* for Austria and Prussia by the undersigned.

A. C. GUMPERT,
Consul for Austria and Prussia.

Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

FOR SALE.—The Clipper Ship 3/3 in veritas "LANCASTRIAN," lately sailed for Liverpool. For particulars apply to LYON, BROTHERS & Co.

FOR KURRACHEE.

THE S. S. PIONEER, J. Woolley, Commander, will be despatched as above, on TUESDAY, the 12th instant, at 4 P. M.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

Bombay, 6th April 1864.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship CORINGA, 750 tons, 160 H. P., will be despatched to Kurrachee, with Mails, Passengers and Cargo twelve hours after arrival of the Overland Mail.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO SURAT, GOGO AND BHOWNUGGUR

THE new and fast sailing Screw Steamer TAPTEE, Thos. Ellis, Commander, (recently arrived from England,) has very superior accommodation for First Class Passengers, and will be despatched for the above Port, on FRIDAY, the 15th instant.

For Freight of Goods, Specie, and Passengers, apply to the Manager, opposite to Kavakhana's Lane, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

NOTICES.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—IN RE "SEBASTIAN CABOT."—Consignees of Cargo by the above vessel, now daily expected here, are particularly requested to send in their Invoices and Bills of Lading without any delay to the undersigned, in order that the General Average Statement and Salvage Loss by the said vessel may be adjusted, and delay in discharge of her Cargo avoided.

No cargo will be delivered until the Consignees thereof have signed the Average Bond, now lying at the office of the undersigned, and have there made a deposit of ten per cent., calculated upon the shippers' valuations less 10 per cent. for charges.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents for the Captain and Owners of the *Sebastian Cabot*.

Bombay, 1st April 1864.

NOTICE.—We have this day commenced business as Merchants and Manufacturers Agents.

TAYLOR, RANDALL & Co.

Bombay, 12th February 1864.

TO WOOL DEALERS.—TAYLOR, RANDALL & Co., being well acquainted with the Woollen Manufacturers in Yorkshire and the West of England, are prepared to receive consignments of the Raw Material.

THE OVERLAND ROUTE.—A highly respectable female, proceeding to England by the last Mail in April, or first Mail in May, is desirous of accompanying a lady on the voyage. The highest references can be given both as to competency and character. Apply to the Manager of this journal.

EUROPEAN PENSIONERS' AND WIDOWS' HOME, TARDEO.—Supported by Voluntary Contributions.—Donations to the above Institution of Clothes, and Books (suitable for the Pensioners' Library), will be thankfully received and duly acknowledged by the Secretary.

Major J. T. Annesley, Treasurer, Captain Turner, Secretary.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT'S SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that an Adjourned Ordinary General Meeting of the Proprietors of this Company will be held at the Company's Mill, on Tardeo, on MONDAY, the 18th instant, at 4 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of receiving the Directors' half-yearly Report.

By order of the Board of Directors,
PESTONJEE DADABHOY,
Secretary

Bombay, 2nd April 1864.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA AND JAPAN (Limited).—The rate of Interest allowed by the Bank on short date deposits, subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal, will be Five per cent. per annum, until further notice.

Deposits will also be received at higher rates of Interest, for fixed periods, subject to special arrangement.

W. F. WESCHE,
Acting Manager.

Bombay, 14th March 1864.

THE following Passages are required:—

From Bombay to the Cape of Good Hope.

For three time-expired men of H. M.'s Military Service.

From Bombay to Singapore.

For eight time-expired Convicts.

From Bombay to Carwar.

For fifty-two Chinese and Malay Convicts.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 12th March 1864.

TINNEVELLY PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED.)

તીનવેલી પરેચ કંમપેની લીમીતેદ.

NOTICE.—The Share Certificates for this Company are now ready for issue, and it is requested that the receipts granted for the first Call be sent to the undersigned to be exchanged for the Share Certificates.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

No. 12, Medow Street, Bombay, 15th March 1864.

WESTERN INDIA SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED.)

વેસ્ટરન ઇનડીઅ્યા શીપ કંમપેની લીમીતેદ.

NOTICE.—The Share Certificates for this Company are now ready for issue, and it is requested that the receipts granted for the first Call be sent to the undersigned to be exchanged for the Share Certificates.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Managers and Treasurers.

No. 12, Meadow Street, Bombay, 15th March 1864.

TO CAPITALISTS AND LANDOWNERS.—Gentlemen owning land at Byculla or Tardeo, and prepared to build, are requested to address "Century," care of the Manager, who wishes to lease for a term of years certain premises which he desires to have built for him. The buildings will be of an inexpensive kind, and a good rent will be given.

22nd March 1864.

BANK OF BOMBAY.—At a Special General Meeting of the Proprietors of the Bank held under Section XL. of Act X. of 1863, on MONDAY, the 7th March, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon—

Present.

Gavin Steel, Esq., in the chair.
George Inverarity, Esq.
Brigadier General Tapp, C.B.
Walter Cassels, Esq.
Sir J. Jejeebhoy, Bart.
Cursetjee Furdoonjee, Esq.
Cowasjee Manockjee, Esq.
Cowasjee Jehangier, Esq.
Cursetjee Pallonjee Powalla, Esq.
Cursetjee Hormusjee Chinoy, Esq.
Jehangier Hormusjee Chinoy, Esq.
F. F. Libberdala, Esq.
George Foggo, Esq.

The Secretary having read the notice as published in the *Government Gazette* and newspapers calling the Meeting, also the Section of the Bank Charter under which it was convened.

It was proposed by Walter Cassels, Esq., and seconded by Cowasjee Jehangier, Esq., and carried unanimously, —"That the capital of the Bank be increased by the sum of Rupees 52,25,000 by the issue of five thousand two hundred and twenty-five new shares of Rupees one thousand each."

The Chairman then informed the Meeting that in accordance with the powers vested in the Directors by Section V. of Act X. of 1863, they have determined to raise the new capital by issuing new shares in the following manner:—

1*st*.—That one share be allotted and offered to each Proprietor for every two old shares which he may hold on the first of October one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, such new shares to be issued as hereinafter stated.

2*nd*.—That the amount of new shares shall be paid by instalments as under, *viz*.

Rupees	300 on or before the 1st of October 1864.		
Do.	300	do.	1st November 1864.
Do.	400	do.	1st December 1864.

3*rd*.—That upon all instalments paid up on account of the new shares from the first of October to the thirty-first of December, interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum from the date of payment will be allowed.

4*th*.—That any Proprietor failing to pay the several instalments within fifteen days of the due dates respectively shall be charged interest thereon at twelve per cent. per annum from the due date until payment.

5*th*. That if all the instalments together with any interest which may be due on the same respectively shall not be paid on or before the thirty-first day of December one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, it will be in the discretion of the Directors to cancel the allotment and to forfeit any instalment or instalments which may have been paid in respect thereof, and thereupon to reallot or dispose of the Share as they may think fit.

6*th*. That when and as soon as all the instalments of each new share (with any interest due in respect thereof) shall have been paid the Directors will issue to the Proprietor the new share in exchange for the receipts for the instalments.

7*th*. That the holders of new shares shall be entitled to dividends from the 1st of January 1865.

8*th*. That if any Proprietor shall hold on the 1st day of October 1864 an odd number of shares the Directors will give him in respect of the odd share a memorandum entitling the holder to one half interest in an allotment of one new share if and when the same shall be issued, and a purchaser will be endorsed thereon that the same must be presented at the Bank by the Proprietor together with a similar memorandum on or before the 31st day of December 1864, and that on presentation of such two memoranda with receipts for all instalments and interest the Directors will issue to the Proprietor presenting the same one new share. The holder of any such memorandum will be required to pay one half the amount of the said instalments and also interest as above mentioned. If two of such memoranda shall not be so presented together on or before the 31st of December 1864, all right in respect of any new share under any memorandum shall be forfeited, and the memorandum or allotment cancelled.

9*th*. That all new shares the allotments of which shall be cancelled shall be disposed of for the benefit of the Bank at the discretion of the Directors.

It was then proposed by Sir J. Jejeebhoy, Bart., and seconded by Cursetjee Furdoonjee, Esq., and carried unanimously,—"That the course of action determined on by the Directors be approved by this meeting."

Proposed by Brigadier General Tapp, C.B., and seconded by Cowasjee Manockjee, Esq., and carried,—"That a copy of these proceedings be sent to each Shareholder and that they be advertised."

Proposed by Cursetjee Pallonjee Powalla, Esq., and seconded by George Foggo, Esq., and carried unanimously.—"That the thanks of the Meeting be offered to the Chairman for his conduct in the chair.

The Meeting then dissolved.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JAMES BLAIR, Secretary and Treasurer.

NOTICES.

WANTED, a competent BOOK-KEEPER and ACCOUNTS CLERK. Salary Rs. 100 per month. Apply with Testimonials to "X.," office of this paper.

WANTED A BUTLER.—He must be a person of superior qualifications and first rate testimonials. None need apply who will not undertake to remain all night on the premises. The work is light, as the advertiser is the only occupier, and there is no family. He does not object to give Rs. 20 per month. A Bengali would be preferred. Apply to the Manager of this paper.

THE INDIAN CARRYING COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—In consequence of the Asiatic Banking Company leasing our premises we will remove to No. 1, Hornby Row, on the 15th instant, where business will be carried on as usual.

WILLIAM COMRIE, Acting Manager.

NOTICE.—MESSRS. JAMES FINLAY & Co., of Glasgow, opened on the 1st instant, a Branch-house in Liverpool, under the same title, and have assumed as resident Partner there Mr. Samuel Smith.

Both Houses are represented in Bombay by the undersigned.

FINLAY, CLARK & Co.

Bombay, 29th March 1864.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON AND CHINA.—NOTICE.—Interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum will be allowed on all sums deposited with the Bank for three months certain.

H. J. MARSDEN, Acting Agent.

Bombay, 11th March 1864.

BANK OF INDIA.—NOTICE is hereby given, that Interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, will be allowed on Deposits for *three months certain*, until further notice.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN GRAY, Manager.

Bombay, 3rd March 1864.

THE LAND MORTGAGE BANK OF INDIA, (CREDIT FONCIER INDIEN) (LIMITED.)

Capital £2,000,000 in 100,000 Shares.

Solicitor in Bombay.— W. H. Crawford, Esq.

Agents—Messrs. Remington & Co.

The Agents in Bombay give notice that they are authorized to treat with persons requiring Loans on the security of Land or Household Property.

REMINGTON & Co., Agents.
Land Mortgage Bank of India (Limited.)

Bombay, 30th March 1864.

ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION, FORMERLY BOMBAY JOINT STOCK BANK.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a Fourth Call of Fifty Rupees per Share is payable at the Office of Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co. on or before MONDAY, the 25th April, instant.

All Calls not paid by the above date will bear interest at the rate of 18 per cent. per annum, or the Shares may be forfeited in accordance with the terms of the Preliminary Deed.

MICHAEL H. SCOTT.
ROBERT HAY.
COWASJEE JEHANGEER.

Bombay, 4th April 1864.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.—CONTRACT FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF PASSENGER STATION AND GOODS SHED AT KURJUT.—The Committee of Directors will receive Tenders for the construction of a Passenger Station, and Goods Shed Platforms and Porters' Huts at Kurjut.

Drawings, specifications, and conditions of Contract can be seen on application at the Office of the Company's Chief Resident Engineer, Parel Road.

Tenders sealed and superscribed "Tenders for Works at Kurjut," must be lodged with the undersigned by noon of WEDNESDAY, the 20th April 1864.

The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order,
G. A. BARNETT, Acting Secretary.

Secretary's Office, Byculla, 8th April 1864.

BROACH COTTON MILLS COMPANY.—TENDERS will be received at the office of the undersigned up to the 15th April for the supply of 500 tons of best WELSH HARTLEY COALS to be delivered within two weeks from that date, 15th April 1864, at the premises of the Broach Cotton Mills, Umjud Bagh, Broach.

2. Tenders should specify the rate per ton at which the Coals will be supplied.

3. The undersigned reserve to themselves the right of rejecting any Tender without showing cause for so doing.

JAVERILAL UMIASHANKAR & Co.,
Secretaries Broach Cotton Mills Company.

Bruce Lane, Bombay, 30th March 1864.

EUROPEAN GENERAL HOSPITAL, BOMBAY.—TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS.—TENDERS are required by the Rampart Removal Committee for the Earthwork and Rubble Walling necessary to be done in putting in the Foundations of the European General Hospital, on a site near the ground at present occupied by the Bombay Cricket Club on the Esplanade.

Contractors will have the option of sending in their Tenders, either for a specific sum, as the cost of the whole of the contemplated works, or on a schedule of prices for the several descriptions of work to be executed.

Plans and Specifications may be seen and other information obtained at the Office of the undersigned, near the Cooperage, on the Esplanade, from Monday, the 4th, to Thursday, the 14th April, 1864, at which place also the Tenders addressed to the Rampart Removal Committee, sealed and endorsed "Tenders for the Hospital Foundations" should be delivered not later than noon on SATURDAY, the 16th April 1864.

J. TRUBSHAWE,
Architectural Secretary to the Rampart Removal

Bombay, 30th March 1864. Committee.

CATHEDRAL OF ST. THOMAS, BOMBAY.—TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS.—TENDERS are required by the Trustees for a portion of the Works necessary to be done in the proposed Restoration of the Cathedral. Plans and Specifications may be seen, and further information obtained, on application, at the Architect's Office, near the Cooperage, on the Esplanade, from Thursday the 7th, to Thursday the 14th of April next.

Contractors will have the option of sending in their Tenders, either for a specific sum, as the cost of the whole of the contemplated works; or on a schedule of prices, for the various descriptions of work to be executed.

Tenders, sealed and endorsed, "Tender for works, Bombay Cathedral," addressed to the Trustees, to be left at the Office of the undersigned, not later than noon of SATURDAY, the 16th of April next.

J. TRUBSHAWE, Architect.

Bombay, 30th March 1864.

COWASJEE JEHANGHIR BUILDINGS, ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE.—TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS.—THE Trustees of the College are desirous of receiving Tenders for a further portion of the proposed Buildings.

Plans and Specificatios may be seen, and further information obtained, at the Office of the undersigned, near the Cooperage, on the Esplanade, from Thursday, the 7th, to Thursday, the 14th April next, at which place also the Tenders, addressed to the Trustees, sealed and endorsed "Tender for Cowasjee Jehanghir Buildings," should be delivered, not later than noon of SATURDAY, the 16th April next.

Contractors will have the option of sending in their Tenders, either for a specific sum as the cost of the whole of the contemplated works; or on a schedule of prices for the several descriptions of work to be executed.

J. TRUBSHAWE, Architect.

Bombay, 30th March 1864.

NOTICE.—BROKER'S LOAN DISCOUNT AND BANKING COMPANY (LIMITED).—It is hereby notified, that in pursuance of Clause XXXI. of the Articles of Association of this Company, an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Office of the Company on Monday the 18th April next, at one o'clock P. M., in order to consider and resolve on the report to be laid before them by the Directors.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ARDASEER BOMONJEE, Manager.

Bombay, 1st April 1864.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.
TENDER FOR COKE.

THE Committee of Directors are prepared to receive Tenders for the supply of 10,000 tons of Brancepeth, Durham, Northumberland, or Darlington COKE in every respect suitable for Locomotive purposes; to be delivered at the Company's Depot, Byculla, at such times as shall require 2,000 tons per month, commencing from the 1st October 1864.

Forms of Tenders (on which only Tenders will be received) may be obtained on application at the Office.

Tenders sealed up and marked outside "Tender for Coke" must be lodged at this office at 12 o'clock noon on WEDNESDAY the 20th April.

The Directors do not undertake to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order,
GEO. A. BARNETT, Acting Secretary.

Secretary's Office, Byculla, 5th April 1864.

BOMBAY CONTRACT AND BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED.)

TO SHAREHOLDERS.—NOTICE is hereby given, that all Shares in this Company, on which the 3rd Call of Rs. 50 per Share is not paid into the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China on or before WEDNESDAY the 20th instant, will be liable to be forfeited in accordance with Clause 17 of Table B. Act XIX. of 1857.

By order of the Directors,
A. CUMMING, Secretary.

Bombay, 7th April 1864.

PRINCE OF WALES PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—SECOND CALL OF Rs. 500 PER SHARE.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Shareholders in this Company are required to pay a Second Call of Rupees five hundred (500) per Share into the Office of the undersigned on or before SATURDAY, the 30th instant, failing which, interest will be charged on all such unpaid Calls at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum.

LECKIE & Co., Secretary and Treasurers.

Bombay, 7th April 1864.

BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).—NEW CAPITAL.—NOTICE is hereby given, that in pursuance of a Resolution of the Board of Directors, one new Share will be issued to the holder of each old Share.

The first Call of (*Rs.* 500) five hundred per Share on each new Share is payable at the Office of the undersigned on or before the 30th instant, or the said Shares to be forfeited.

The new Shares not applied for on or before the 30th instant will be sold on account of the Company.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co., Managers.

Bombay, 8th April 1864.

FOR SALE.

LAND CHAINS.—Several best finished measuring chains, with a dozen arrows to each chain.

HERBERT & Co.

DUMPY LEVEL.—A first rate 14 inch Level by Elliot Bros. of 30 Strand, London, with tripod &c., complete. Apply to HERBERT & Co.

February 27th, 1864.

ALBUMS OF EVERY KIND.—Just unpacked, Albums for large Pictures, Prints or Photos, Postage Stamps, Cartes-de-visite, &c. Some of these Albums will be found of great value, their exterior finish being the nearest approach to perfect workmanship ever seen in Bombay.

HERBERT & Co.

COPYING PRESSES.—Just landed, a first-class selection of heavy and light made:—

Copying Presses, with London-made birch wood stands, fitted with drawers complete, a superior-made stand mounted with a best quality wrought iron Copying Press; machine planed bed, 15 inches by 10 inches clear, square thread, cut screw, with gun-metal box and fittings. Rs. 125. Press alone can be had Rs. 100.

Copying Presses, large letter size, same quality as above, very strong and well-finished. Rs. 75.

Copying Presses, quarto size, good strong presses, adapted for light work, each. Rs. 50.

The above Presses have been just landed, and are perfectly new and sound.

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co

METALLIC DESPATCH BOXES.—These boxes are of the best possible make by Mordan, having duplicate keys, fitted up for Stationery, complete, with trays, two inks, &c., in three sizes, viz:—

Inches	13 by 9 by 5½	... ...	Rs. 40
,,	14 by 10 by 6	... ...	,, 45
,,	16 by 11 by 7	... ...	,, 50

An extra leather outer cover can be had to fit either size box for Rs. 10, 12, and 15 each respectively, extra.

METALIC CASH BOXES, equal to the above in quality having duplicate keys, three compartments with lids, &c., Mordan's best make in three sizes, viz:—

8 inches	... ...	... ...	Rs. 12
10 ,,	... ...	... ...	,, 15
12 ,,	... ...	... ...	,, 18

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

BARREL ORGANS AND HARMONIUMS, with Keys to play on precisely similar to the Keyboard of a Piano.

These newly improved Instruments will be appreciated by those who wish to avoid the tedious task of learning to finger the Music aright on the Key-board, the insertion of a barrel in the upper part gives life and soul to the Instrument, which immediately begins to play the Music required in a manner truly astonishing. The Keys move up and down as if touched by invisible hands, the sounds emitted are rich and perfect in harmony. The Music is of the most fashionable character comprising Overtures, Pieces, Dance Tunes, &c. The whole affair is portable made to stand in a Drawing-room.

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

ELECTRO-SILVER PLATED SPOONS and FORKS—The Spoons, Forks, etc., etc., of all the patterns mentioned below are of the best manufacture.

	Plain.	Kin's.	Albert.	Lilly.	Linear.
Table Forks ...p.doz.	27 0	42 0	42 0	40 0	36 0
Dessert Forks ,, ...	22 0	33 0	33 0	32 0	30 0
Table Spoons ,, ...	27 0	42 0	42 0	40 0	36 0
Dessert Spoons ,, ...	22 0	33 0	33 0	32 0	30 0
Tea Spoons ,, ...	14 0	22 0	22 0	20 0	18 0
Egg Spoons, gilt bowls	12 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	18 0
Mustard S. gilt bowls	12 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	18 0
Salt S. gilt bowls ,, ...	12 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	15 0
Sugar Tongs ...each...	2 8	5 0	5 0	4 8	4 0
Sugar Spoons ,, ...	2 8	5 0	5 0	4 8	4 0
Mustard Ladles per Cruets, ,, ...	1 8	3 0	3 0	3 0	3 0
Gravy Spoons ,, ...	5 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	6 8
Soup Ladles ,, ...	9 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	12 0
Sauce Ladle or Milk Ladle ,, ...	3 8	4 12	4 12	4 0	4 0
Butter Knives ,, ...	3 0	5 0	5 0	4 0	4 0
Pickle Forks ,, ...	3 8	5 0	5 0	3 8	3 8
Skewers .....per inch	0 4	0 12	0 12	0 8	0 6

* The articles can be supplied in small quantities to suit purchasers, either one single piece, a pair, or in quarter dozens, as may be required. HERBERT & Co.

CARTES DE VISIT.—Amongst numerous other portraits of eminent men and those celebrated for any peculiar gift or accomplishment, HERBERT & Co. have enumerate a few of those that have been just received. To prevent disappointment an early inspection is solicited.

Price 12 Rupees per dozen. Plain.

Professor Airy.	Earl of Lucan.
A. H. Layard.	*From Bombay to Cairo.*
Duke of Athol.	Mark Lemon.
Duc d'Aumale.	Abraham Lincoln.
Auber.	Dr. Livingstone.
Marie Amelie.	Longfellow, H. W.
Cardina Antonelli.	Sir C. Lyell.
The Japanese Ambassadors at present in England.	John Leech.
Dr. Babington.	Dr. W. Lawrence
M. W. Balfe, Esq.	Mons. Lesseps.
T. Benedict,	Miss Lousia Leclercq.
Samuel Bamnett.	Miss Carlotta Leclercq.
Mons Berryer.	The late Lord Macaulay.
Sergeant Bodkin.	Daniel Maclise, R. A.
Duchess of Buccleuch.	Duke of Manchester.
Sir David Brewster.	Duchess of Manchester.
Shirley Brooks.	Signor Mario.
Sir Benjamin Brodie.	Baron Martin.
The late J. K. Brunell.	Rev. Henry Melville
Captain Burton.	Meyerbeer
Bruce, Lord Chief Justice,	Geography generalised
Sir Edward Lytton Bulwer.	Cover for Vols. 1 & 2 Musical Herald. Each
Rev. J. M. Bellew.	Mons Fanny Marston.
Baron Bunsen.	Mazzini.
Sir James Brook.	Baron Marochetti.
Bismilla.	Rev. Hugh McNeil.
Serjeant Ballantine.	Rev. Dr. Manning.
John Bright.	Mrs. Alfred Mellon, formerly
Lord Brougham.	Miss Woolgar, of the Eng-
Lord Byron. Gargoyne.	lish Stage.
Louis Blanc.	"Their Majesties' Servants." Annals of the Eng-
Buckstone.	lish Stage, from Thomas Betterton to Edmund
Mrs. Billington.	Kean. Actors—Authors—Audiences. 2 large vols.
Mademoiselle Bressant.	By Dr. Doran.
Agnes Bouccicault.	Constantinople during the Crimean War. By Lady
Duke of Buccleuch.	Hornby. With illustrations in chromo-lithography
Sir James Bowring.	Rutter's Table of Calculated Exchanges between
Lord Cowley.	England, India, and China, in Sterling, Rupees,
Duke of Cambridge.	and Dollars, &c. &c. 6th edition, 1864, revised
Bishop of Cambridge.	and enlarged
Princess Mary of Cambridge.	Bampton Lectures, 1863. Eight Lectures on the
Richard Cobden.	relation between the Divine and Human Elements
Lord Cranworth.	in Holy Scriptures,—preached before the Uni-versity
Lord Campbell.	of Oxford in 1863. By J. Hannah, D.C.L.
Michael Costa.	Manual of the Metalloids. By Jas. Apjohn, M.D., &c.
George Cruickshank, Esq.	The last of the Cavaliers. New edn.
Professor De Morgan.	Gascoyne, the Sandalwood Trader. By R. M. Bal-
Late Lord Canning.	lantyne.
The late Lady Canning.	Historical Record of the 79th Cameron Highlanders,
Rev. Dr. Cumming.	By Captain R.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE undersigned have this day commenced business as MERCHANTS and COMMISSION AGENTS in connection with Messrs. Robinson Brothers of Liverpool, and Messrs. Robinson & Co. of Bombay.

C. L. ROBINSON & Co.

Madras, 24, 2nd Line Beach, 4th April 1864.

MR. THOMAS GAYNOR has disposed of the Cambridge Hotel. Gentlemen are therefore requested not to tender any money due to him to any person in or belonging to that Establishment.

Mess Tent, Esplanade.

AN unusually clear and neat STABLE, for two Horses and one Carriage to let, close to Watson's. Apply to THOMAS GAYNOR, at Mess Tent, Esplanade, or to N. SORABJEE, Forbes Street, Fort.

TO BE LET, light, airy, and commodious OFFICES, very cool, and a convenient distance from the Court House, Custom House, &c. Rent moderate. Apply to "X. Y." *Bombay Gazette*.

11th April 1864.

THE ELPHINSTONE LAND AND PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED.)

एल्फिनस्टन लांड ऐंड प्रेस कंपनी लीमीटेड.

TO THE RIGHT HON'BLE HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL OF BOMBAY.

SIR,—The Directors of the ELPHINSTONE LAND AND PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED) have the honor to apply to your Excellency in Council, that the powers given to the Local Government by Act XXII. of 1863 of the Legislative Council of India, may be exercised under the following circumstances :—

2. It having been found necessary that more land should be required at or near Worse Bunder, for the purposes of the G. I. P. Railway Company, it has been arranged between the Local Government and the Elphinstone Company, in the course of the negotiations which have been pending respecting the reclamations now being made by that Company, that the Company should reclaim from the sea 2 pieces of land, and hand them over free of cost for the use of the Railway Company within certain specified periods. The said pieces of land are respectively marked with the letter B. and C. upon the plan sent herewith, and it will be seen that a wharf will thus be provided for the use of the Railway Company and Government.

3. The Elphinstone Company undertook to reclaim such pieces of land within very short periods, because the Railway Company urgently required the use of the land, and the Elphinstone Company in giving such an undertaking, did so in the belief that they would be allowed to pull down and remove the Hill known as Blunderwarra Hill, and to apply the earth and stone thereof for the purposes of the reclamations. The Company have endeavored to acquire this Hill from the owners but have not been able to do so.

4. The Elphinstone Company therefore request that the local Government will be pleased to put in force the provisions of Act XXII. of 1857, and to declare the reclamation of the pieces of land marked B. and C., and the removal of the said hill known as Blunderwarra Hill, and the application of the earth and stone thereof for the purposes of such reclamation to be a work of public utility, and for the purposes aforesaid to take possession of the said Hill. The said Company being willing to enter into an agreement to indemnify the Government upon such terms and conditions as may hereafter be agreed upon.—We have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servants,

W. NICOL and Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers,

Bombay, 1st March 1864.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s Steamer *Malta*, will be closed on THURSDAY, the 14th April 1864, at 7 o'clock A. M. An after packet will be kept open, on payment of the usual fees of 3 annas (which must be prepaid by stamps) until 8 o'clock A. M.

Registered letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's Steamer *Ripon*, will be closed on WEDNESDAY, the 13th April 1864, at 6 o'clock P.M. A packet for late letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until 7 A. M. on the 14th idem.

Letters, &c., for Australia will be despatched direct by this opportunity.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE.

Mails for Kurrachee, per steamer *Pioneer*, will be closed THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 12th instant, at 2 P. M.

Mails for the arrival at the Overland Mail.

Mails for Kurrachee, per steamer *Coringa*, will be closed 12 hours after the arrival at the Overland Mail.

MAILS FOR THE PERSIAN GULF.

Mails for Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Bushire, and Bussorah, per steamer *Comorin*, will be closed on SATURDAY, the 16th instant, at 2 P. M.

MAILS FOR MALABAR COAST, &c.

Mails for Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut, Cochin, Tuticorin, Colombo, Madras, Coconada, Bimlipatam and Calcutta, per steamer *Arabia*, will be closed on FRIDAY, the 15th instant, at 10 A. M.

ABSTRACT of METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS taken at the GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, from the 4th to the 10th April 1864.

Date.	Standard Barometer corrected. 10 A.M.	4 P.M.	Thermometer in the Air. 6 A.M.	1 P.M.	Wet Bulb Thermometer. 6 A.M.	1 P.M.	Electrometer Volta No. 1. Maximum.	Rain in Inches.
April 4	29.940	29.822	75.7	86.9	71.5	74.6	None.	None
" 5	29.884	29.772	73.2	86.3	69.5	75.2	"	"
" 6	29.867	29.778	75.2	88.2	69.0	75.2	"	"
" 7	29.872	29.774	74.6	85.2	72.0	76.2	"	"
" 8	29.853	29.757	74.5	86.0	71.8	76.0	"	"
" 9	29.817	29.737	74.5	85.2	71.8	76.2	"	"
" 10			Sun day.					

April 4.—Partially clouded with cirri and cirro cumuli.
" 5.—Do. do. do.
" 6.—A few clouds in the afternoon.
" 7.—Cirri and cirro cumuli scattered around hor.
" 8.—Partially clouded with cirri and cirro cumuli.
" 9.—Do. do. do.

CALENDAR—APRIL, 1864.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

First Qr., Thursday 14th..... 5h. 0m. A. M.
Full Moon, Friday 22nd..... 6h. 10m. A. M.
Last Quarter, Friday 29th..... 9h. 26m. A. M.

Days.	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn	Even	Evening Gun-fire.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
Tues.	12	Mars sets at 2h.13m	5 46	6 15	2 32	2 56	
Wed.	13	Jupiter rises at 9.15	5 45	6 16	3 21	3 45	
Thur.	14	Jupiter sets at 7.40	5 44	6 15	4 25	5 3	
Fri.	15	Saturn rises at 5.21	5 44	6 16	5 42	6 20	
Sat.	16	Saturn sets at 5. 19	5 43	6 16	6 56	7 31	
Sun.	17	3rd Sunday after Easter.	5 43	6 17	8 2	8 29	
Mon.	18	Mercury rises 6h.30	5 43	6 17	11	7	8 59

9th April 1864, Time—9h. 0m. 12s.

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, APRIL 12, 1864.

IT has been our duty occasionally to call public attention to the manner in which justice is administered in the Mofussil, and some of the cases which we have reported must have induced a feeling of thankfulness in many of our readers, that within the Town and Island of Bombay at least they are not subject to (what its advocates call) the justice of common sense—which may be described as justice administered by an officer, ignorant alike of law and legal principles, according to his fancies and prejudices. We have to-day to call the attention of the public, and of the Executive Government, to one of the grossest cases of Mofussil justice, or, as we call it, injustice, that has ever been chronicled even in these columns. We have received private accounts of this case; but we prefer taking our facts from the law report published in our paper of Saturday last. The arbitrary conduct and strange vagaries of Mr. Richardson, the Session Judge of Ahmednuggur, were for some time the subject of frequent and severe comment by the native press: but no notice was taken of these comments in the English newspapers, notwithstanding the extraordinary conduct imputed to Mr. Richardson. The amusing periodical in which the late Sudder Court used to publish their decisions in criminal cases abounded with judgments of Mr. Richardson, which showed not only that he was ignorant of law, but also that he had a very limited and confused idea of the English language. But even those who have taken the trouble to read the late Sudder Court's reports, and the comments of the native press on Mr. Richardson, will hardly be prepared to expect of him and his coadjutors at Ahmednuggur conduct so arbitrary, illegal, and *cruel*, as that which appears from the facts which we are about to detail.

It appears that Mr. Richardson has taken inveterate dislike, justly or unjustly matters not, to his Sheristedar, a man called Myheshwur Huri. Having tried in vain to get rid of this man, all his efforts to collect proof of corruption against him having proved futile, Mr. Richardson seems to have at last determined on a very summary way of proceeding. At 5 P.M. on the 22nd of March last, while the Sheristedar was engaged by his side in Court, Mr. Richardson despatched the public prosecutor of his Court, who is also City Fouzdar, with a private note to the Superintendent of Police, saying that he suspected his Sheristedar of having stolen a paper, and requesting the Superintendent of Police to search the Sheristedar's house. No search warrant was issued. No information was sworn. No notice of the intended search was given to the Sheristedar. The Superintendent of Police merely endorsed the Session Judge's note with an order to the Fouzdar, who, armed with this authority only, at once proceeded to search the Sheristedar's house. The district Deputy Collector, Mr. Vishnoo Purushram, happened to be staying in the Sheristedar's house when the Fouzdar, Nazir, and Police came to search it, and he protested against the house being searched in the absence of the Sheristedar, who was at that moment standing by Mr. Richardson in the discharge of the duties of his office in open Court. The Deputy Collector's protests, however, availed nothing and the search was commenced. The Deputy Collector sent word to the Sheristedar of what was taking place in his house: but Mr. Richardson refused to let him leave the Court. The Court was kept open till 7 P.M., when the Sheristedar went home. Finding the police searching his house, the Sheristedar insisted on seeing the warrant upon which the Fouzdar was acting, because the Sheristedar—apparently better acquainted with the Code of Criminal Procedure than Mr. Richardson or the Police Superintendent—knew perfectly well that without a warrant under the hand and seal of a magistrate the search was wholly illegal. As the Fouzdar had received no warrant, he could of course produce none, and, as the Sheristedar declined to allow the illegal search to continue, the Fouzdar left the house apparently in order to get a warrant: no warrant, however, was issued, for the search was not recommenced.

On the following day the Sheristedar made a petition to the Magistrate regarding the illegal conduct of the police: but of this petition no notice whatever appears to have been taken. On the third day Mr. Souter, the Superintendent of Police, wrote a private note to the Hoozoor Deputy Magistrate, Mr. Ramchunder Amrit Doogul, calling on him to "punish the Judge's Sheristedar under Section 186 of the Indian Penal Code, for obstructing a public servant in the discharge of his public functions (refusing to allow the Fouzdar to search his house without a legal warrant). On this private note of the Superintendent of Police, and without any formal complaint on oath, the Deputy Magistrate arraigned the Sheristedar. It is stated by a Marathee journal called the *Vrit Prukash*, and the result of the trial leaves on our mind no doubt of the truth of the statement, that the Sheristedar and the Deputy Magistrate have been for some time bitter enemies on account of religious differences; the Sheristedar heading the reforming or (as they are called at Nuggur) the infidel party amongst the Hindoos, and the Deputy Magistrate belonging to the strictest sect of Dekkan Brahamins. On Saturday the 26th March the Deputy Magistrate examined the Fouzdar Shayur and others who had conducted the illegal search: but declined to call four witnesses named by the Sheristedar. At 10 P.M. the Deputy Magistrate declared the Sheristedar guilty of the charge preferred and proceeded to pass sentence on him. Now as a matter of fact it will be apparent to the most unlearned of our readers that the Sheristedar had committed no legal offence whatever. But even if his acts had technically constituted an offence within the meaning of one of those comprehensive clauses of the Indian Penal Code, it is obvious that a very light fine would have amply met the necessities of the case. The object of the enemies of the Sheristedar would not, however, have been attained by such a punishment. A fine paid, the Sheristedar would have returned to his official duties in the Court. It was, therefore, necessary to imprison him ignominiously in order to secure his dismissal from office, and this was done. The unfortunate man—the head ministerial officer in the highest Court in the District—was sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rupees two hundred, for having committed no offence, but for having made himself disliked by a prejudiced Judge, for having declined to bow to the illegal dictum of an arbitrary Superintendent of Police, and for holding heterodox views regarding the follies of the Hindoo religion which were obnoxious to a bigoted and subservient Brahmin magistrate.

These are no light words: but we use them advisedly. The case is a scandal to justice and to humanity. Law and justice must be alike unknown in the Ahmednuggur district. Who is safe as to either his honour or his liberty, if he renders himself obnoxious to Mr. Richardson, Mr. Souter, or Mr. Ramchunder Doogul? The conviction and sentence recorded by the Deputy Magistrate against the Sheristedar were quashed by the High Court, and so the unfortunate victim of Mr. Richardson's dislike has had his chains removed, and is once more transformed from a convict under Mr. Richardson's merciful charge to the Sheristedar of his Court—his official secretary and the keeper of all his important official papers. The case, however, is too grave, too scandalous, to terminate with the formal acquittal of the High Court. It must not, cannot, end here. We call on the High Court and on the Executive Government to enquire further, and to deal summarily and severely with those officials whose high offices have been prostituted to work the object of tyranny and prejudice. A monstrous wrong has been committed on one of the highest in rank of the native subordinates in the service of Government. The workers of this wrong must be sought out and punished. If no other course can be adopted, Government should at least appoint a commission to enquire into the circumstances of this case under Act 37 of 1850. The Sheristedar is the Judge's subordinate is of course practically debarred from obtaining redress in the usual way by an action for damages.

OUR readers will be amused by the contrast between the two annexed articles from the *Times of India*—one of which was published before, the other after the delivery of Sir Charles Trevelyan's Budget:—

Times of India, Sept. 29, 1863.

We have found it impossible as yet to command the time required for an effective review of Mr. Inverarity's Customs Report for the year 1862-63. We beg, however, at once, to call attention to an oversight in the administration of this department, fraught with such serious loss of revenue that the most prompt steps should be taken to remedy it. To our amazement we find that although the prices of piece goods are treble what they were, the duty is still being levied thereon at the old tariff rates, fixed by Mr. Spooner when in Calcutta some two years ago. The same astounding oversight is being made, we fear, in Calcutta and Madras. The result is that instead of the revenue sharing in the immense profits made by importers during the last eighteen months, the duty has sunk to an almost nominal rate. It would not be fair to blame Mr. Inverarity for this fatal oversight, but it is clear that any system of administration under which it is possible, must need radical reform. Duty on piece goods is levied at the rate of 5 per cent., on the following valuations, fixed, as we have already intimated, at a period when such goods were one-third of their present price:

	per lb. as. p.
Grey Shirtings and Madapollams	9 9
Long Cloths.....	6 9
T Cloths, Domestics, Shirtings, and Drills.	7 6

The present market value of these goods meanwhile, is as follows:—

Grey Shirtings and Madapollams	22 0
Long Cloths.....	20 0
T Cloths, Domestics, Shirtings, and Drills.	18 0

The goods have thus risen in price 250 to 300 per cent., while so vigilant are our Customs authorities that they are still dreamily computing their value for duty, upon the tariff of a period when they were about one-third their present cost. The loss of revenue within the last eighteen months from this oversight alone, must have been terrific. We roughly compute it at fifty lacs of rupees. It is from piece goods only that we get a decent revenue through our Customs establishment, and at the very moment when the yield might have been made really of practical moment, officers appointed to levy it, sleep over the work until the press accidentally directs attention to it. An order of Council should be issued instantly, suspending the existing tariff, and instant steps taken for the preparation of another.

The luckless Sir Charles will think twice before he again allows himself to be guided by the counsels of the *Times of India*.

Times of India, April 11, 1864.

Sir Charles Trevelyan has not ventured to raise the import duties on these articles themselves, but he has insidiously secured the same result by advancing the tariff valuations. In the case of the great bulk of Piece Goods and Yarns, these are raised to the following extent:—

	per cent.
Grey Shirtings, Madapollams, and Printers	78
Grey Longcloths and Jeans	75
Grey Domestics, T Cloths, and Drills ...	60

Nos.		
MuleTwist...	16 to 24 ..	129
"	... 26 to 32 ..	118
"	... 38 to 42 ..	102
"	... 48 to 52 ..	97
"	... 60 ..	90
"	... 70 ..	82
"	... 80 ..	70
"	... 90 ..	59
"	... 100 ..	47
WaterTwist..	20 ..	115
"	... 30 ..	103
"	... 40 ..	92
"	... 50 ..	75
Turkey Red Twist ...		25
Orange, Red, and other Coloured Twist.....		100

We have no hesitation in condemning this measure as retrograde and impolitic. It virtually doubles the duty upon Goods and Yarns under the tariff hitherto in force, and although it may be argued that the former valuations were greatly below current prices, we cannot consider that Import duties, which are fundamentally wrong in principle, are defensible for a moment when levied upon a scale of prices which are exaggerated by exceptional and most lamentable circumstances, and which, any day, may be reduced fifty per cent. by the termination of the American war. It is well known that for some months past, the rates obtainable for Piece Goods and Yarns in India have not returned cost price to the importer, and that at the present moment there is a large margin of loss between quotations here and in Great Britain. The trade is now carried on with much risk and difficulty, and it is a most unwise and injurious proceeding to select such a moment for bolstering up a surplus, at the expense of an industry in such critical circumstances. The surplus of Sir Charles Trevelyan will be more odious and prejudical to the country than the deficit of preceding Ministers of Finance.

WE are assured that the telegrams announcing an increase in the duty on yarns and piece goods from 5 to 7½ per cent. is erroneous. Nothing more has been done than to adjust the valuation to the rates of the day. On articles not enumerated in Schedule A. of Act XI. of 1862 the 10 per cent. duty has been reduced to 7½ per cent.

WE are glad to learn that the Government of Bombay has determined to confer the appointment of acting Director of Public Instruction, during Mr. Howard's absence in Europe, on Sir Alexander Grant. The only wonder is that there should ever have been a moment's hesitation about the matter. The Government may well feel proud of the opportunity it enjoys of finding a fit successor to Mr. Howard in so eminent a scholar and so able an administrator as Sir Alexander Grant.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(By Electric Telegraph.)

GALLE, 10TH APRIL.

Steamer *Alphee* from Calcutta anchored.

KURRACHEE, 11TH APRIL.

Steamer *Governor Higginson* left for Bombay at noon.

CALICUT, MALABAR, 11TH APRIL.

Steamer *Kurrachee* from Cochin anchored.

THE PERSIAN GULF TELEGRAPH.

FAO, 8TH APRIL, 5.30 P. M..

THE cable is now completed and in perfect order to this place at head of the Persian Gulf.

We have had some delay through the difficulty of landing the wire over a great length of shoal water and mud flats.

The land line is completed from here to some thirty miles north of Bussora; but there will be a break thence to Bagdad for some weeks, until after Vening (?) land line is finished.

NEWS-LETTER.

(From our own Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, 2ND APRIL.

AN utterly eventless week this last. Not a mouse stirring unless, perchance, some more than ordinarily prudent mouse on board ships like the *Josiah Bradlee*, whose crew with the wild justice of revenge are preparing to set all ablaze the structure which has for months been to them merely a floating hell? Such mutiny has brought to light a vast amount of habitual cruelty in the management of this ship, and explains to a great extent the amount of desertion so much complained of in our port. It seems almost incredible, but it has been established beyond a doubt that the skipper views too often with complacency men leaving his ship when she has been safely berthed, as they forfeit the balance of their wages and thus materially reduce the ship's port bill. Our Magistrate, Mr. Fagan, has dealt this system of working ships a heavy blow and sore discouragement. Some of the *Josiah Bradlee*'s crew charged two of the officers with an assault, and without affording the prisoners the option of a fine sent the pair of them to prison. The prisoners, as is usual in such cases, exhibited much surprise "at the worthy Magistrate's decision," expecting the law would have been satisfied with a pecuniary *amende*, and had made no preparation at once to pay. Beating men about the head with belaying pins is not henceforward to be reckoned like Judge Buller's "wife correction with a stick the size of a man's thumb" as a legitimate mode of enforcing proper obedience.

This makes the fourth case of suspicious ship burning within the last fortnight, and leads to very considerable apprehensions for the safety of the shipping of the port if the causes of this perfectly well established feeling on the part of the men are not put an end to. As regards the *Josiah Bradlee* there can be no question whatever from the arrangement of the combustibles of the design to make it more endurable.

The summer has fairly set in "with its usual severity" as old Sidney Smith observed in a very different sense. The atmosphere gets closer and heavier, and the *Calcutta Punch*, in testimony to its potent influence, has ceased to be.

Calcutta folk don't trouble themselves to wonder just as "the 10th" in good old days gave out they did not stand the north end, and there sprung to a dance: otherwise I should say we are all wondering at this nonproduction of the Budget, the postponement of which is retarding the departure of the Viceroy, and, consequently, throwing everything else back. The official world is too dull here to have given one throb in anticipation of the coming estimates. Great jubilation will see has come over the same world by reason of a discovery that the calculations have been all wrong, and that by rectifying the mistake Government is actually better off to the tune of a trifle like a million sterling. It seems cruel to damp the feeling aroused, but one feels monstrously inclined to interrupt it by asking, how it is that such "mistakes" can possibly occur? I remember some few years ago the public being thrown into great excitement by the posting of a huge notice at the gates of one of our Dockyards headed "£100 Reward," and describing accurately by weight and size 21 anchors missing from the yard. Whoever shall give," the document ran, "information and so on." A year passed, as the story runs, and the clerks were again engaged in the task of taking stock of the national property entrusted to their charge. To their horror as they "totalled up" the items there stood the stubborn fact that there were 21 anchors of the abovenamed weights and sizes *more than were contained* in the books of the dockyard. Whoever threw gladly a veil over the scene of consternation that must have ensued among the staff of *employes*.

The Budget as you will have seen by the papers is to be read in the Legislative Council.

The sanitary state of our towns, if it be lawful to use the adjective at all with reference to it, is most disgraceful. The native town of course beggars description in the absence of a proper water supply and anything like a pretence at drainage; but even in old Council House Street this morning at 9 A.M., within a stone's throw of Government House, dogs, as in the siege of Corinth, were snarling over piles of refuse left decaying in the sun. The Theatre here is about to be sold, a further instance of the energy with which the public here support schemes for popular amusement. I am bound to do the public the justice of saying that on the only two occasions on which I have "assisted" at the representations they have been lamentably bad.

BOMBAY.

THE Band of H. M. 4th Rifles will not play this evening at the Band Stand.

THE *Tweed*, telegraph cable ship, returned from the Persian Gulf yesterday morning, in tow of the steamer *Semiramis*.

MR. NATHANIEL SPENCER, Head Assistant in the Military Department of the Secretariate, will retire from the service of Government from Friday the 15th instant. No one has as yet been appointed his successor.

WE hear that Mr. J. C. V. Johnson, Clerk to the Bombay Court of Small Causes, has applied for six months' leave of absence. It is rumoured that Mr Spencer, Head Clerk of the Public Works Department, Secretariate, will act for Mr. Johnson during his absence.

SOMETIME ago the District Magistrates urged on Government the necessity of appointing Coroners in the several Zillahs. This proposition, we understand, has been rejected by the Government of India on the score of its entailing too great an expense on the State.

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.—The presentation of scholarships and prizes to the students of the Grant Medical College will take place to-morrow, the 13th instant, at 5 o'clock P. M. His Excellency the Governor will preside.

THE Judges of the High Court have issued a Sunnud to Mr. Hurrishunker Balcrustna, a successful candidate in the last Pleader's examination, authorizing him to practice as a Vakeel on the Appellate Side of the High Court.

THE select committee appointed by the Council of the Governor of Bombay to report on the provisions of the Mofussil Insolvency Bill, have, we understand, made a very elaborate report on it, which will be published shortly in the *Government Gazette*.

THE Concert to be given by Signora Caglie, at the Villa, Byculla, this evening, will be a great treat to the lovers of good music. The programme is a judiciously selected one, and as upwards of 250 tickets have been subscribed for, the Academia will no doubt be a great success.

THE annual general meeting of the members of the Bombay Mechanics' Institute will be held in the Durbar Room of the Town Hall on Monday next, the 18th instant, at 5 o'clock P.M., and not this evening as previously announced. The attendance of the members is requested.

RAO BAHADOOR RAMCHUNDER BALCRISTNA, Assistant Commissioner of Customs, has obtained fifteen days' leave in extension to the one year's leave granted to him in April 1863. We understand that he contemplates resigning his situation with a view to returning to England.

ON Saturday last the dead bodies of two Parsee (Iranees) were found in the Vehar Lake. One of the deceased men first went into the lake for the purpose of bathing, and immediately afterwards disappeared, whereupon the other at once went to his assistance when both were unfortunately drowned.

WE understand that Mr. F. L. Brown, Third Magistrate of Police, will shortly retire upon his pension. Mr. Brown has, we believe, served Government for upwards of thirty-five years, during twenty-six of which he has been employed in the Police Department, as Head Clerk of the Fort Police Office, Clerk to the Court of Petty Sessions, and latterly as Magistrate of Police.

The Government has for sometime past had a proposition before it for increasing the number of Police Magistrates from three to five, in consequence of the vast increase of business required to be performed. There are now only the same number of Magistrates as there were a quarter of a century ago when there was not one-fourth of the work. Nothing appears to have been as yet decided on this point, but a rumour has been current for some days, which we have been unable to trace to a trustworthy source, that some one of the native gentlemen in the Commission of the Peace, will probably be selected for one of these appointments. The question of increasing the number of Magistrates is, we are informed, under reference to the Governor General in Council.

THE new PRISON AT BUTCHER'S ISLAND.—A reference has been made by Government to the acting Senior Magistrate of Police, to ascertain whether there is any objection to the transfer of prisoners from the House of Correction to Butcher's Island, where it is proposed to establish a prison as a relief to the overcrowded state of the jails in Bombay. We should imagine that the chief objection likely to be raised to this arrangement will be the additional expense of the establishment which it will be necessary to organise for the safeguard of the prison and for carrying out the discipline to which the prisoners are subjected. Butcher's Island also affords peculiar facilities for the escape of prisoners, more especially Europeans, and it will be necessary that a very smart and intelligent man be selected as Marshal or "Governor," with a staff at least as strong at that of the House of Correction. It will also be necessary to have a military guard over the prisoners at Butcher's Island. Only prisoners sentenced to long terms of imprisonment could conveniently be removed to the new prison, and this could only be done in fine weather. During the height of the monsoon, communication with Butcher's Island is frequently interrupted for several days at a time, and it is always difficult of approach in bad weather. Upon the whole, therefore, it seems doubtful whether the proposed arrangement will not be attended with greater expense than would have to be incurred in building a new House of Correction in Salsette large enough to contain all the prisoners sentenced to imprisonment therein.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 9th April compared with the statement issued on the 2nd April.

Liabilities.	2nd April.	9th April.
Proprietors' Capital... ... Rs.	52,25,609 Rs.	52,25,000
Subscriptions on account of new Capital!... ... "	50,93,903 "	50,90,000
General Treasury Balance... "	11,36,731 "	11,95,364
Deposits at Head Office..... "	1,76,16,160 "	1,69,90,244
Do. at Branches ..... "	32,25,990 "	32,46,997
Bank's Notes and Bills outstanding ..... "	3,07,645 "	3,05,431
Rent..... "	10,33,576 "	10,77,545
Sundries..... "	1,10,871 "	3,09,065
	" 3,37,43,433 "	3,31,39,546

Assets.		
Loans at Head Office and Branches ..... Rs.	40,46,070 Rs.	40,78,750
Credit Accounts at Do. Do. "	23,43,351 "	17,49,488
Bills Discounted at Do. Do "	96,17,010 "	1,01,17,023
Dead Stock ..... "	5,41,463 "	6,01,613
Stamps ..... "	19,255 "	10,345
Balances with Agents..... "	14,43,671 "	15,08,445
Sundries..... "	15,69,479 "	18,01,711
Government Reserve Cash... "	.....	.....
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office ..... "	1,08,19,139 "	98,34,164
Do. Do. Branches. "	33,54,995 "	34,46,991
	" 3,37,43,433 "	3,31,39,546

CONVOCATION OF THE UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

ACCORDING to previous announcement a Convocation of the University of Bombay for conferring Degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Licentiate of Medicine, on the successful candidates at the recent examinations, was held in the Town Hall yesterday evening at 5 o'clock, the Chancellor of the University, His Excellency Sir Bartle Frere, being in the chair. At the hour appointed for the ceremony, the south-east door of the Hall was opened to admit the procession, when the orchestra played the national air. The Chancellor took his seat in the chair, which was placed on a raised dais under the statue of the Honorable Mountstuart Elphinstone. The order of the procession was as follows:—1st, the Fellows, in their purple robes of office, in pairs; 2nd, the *ex-officio* Fellows and Judges of the High Court in their robes; 3rd, the University Officers in their robes, including the Registrar, the Syndics and Deans; the Vice-Chancellor; and the Chancellor in his robes of blue and gold. The procession moved along the east aisle of the hall to the north end, and thence along the west proceeded as far as the central north door under the orchestra, and, turning south, facing the Elphinstone statue, advanced through the central path on either side of which the ladies and gentlemen admitted by tickets were seated, up to the University semicircle; on reaching which the Fellows filed off to the right and left of the Chancellor's chair, the juniors taking the more distant seats. The *tout ensemble* of the assemblage had a very brilliant and pleasing effect, and we were glad to see so many ladies present, notwithstanding the weather was more than usually oppressive for the time of year. The arrangements for the accommodation of the public were all that could be desired, and considering the very large assemblage of Europeans and natives in the Hall there was very little personal discomfort to complain of. After the Chancellor had taken his seat the presentations of the Graduates by the Dean of the Faculty in which they had graduated took place. The Bachelors of Arts were dressed in silken robes of mazarine blue, and the Licentiates of Medicine in similar robes of a bright scarlet hue. They were then formally admitted to the degrees by the Chancellor, who delivered to each of them his diploma; on receiving which they bowed and retired. After this portion of the ceremony was concluded the Registrar made declaration of the degrees conferred, which were as follows:—

Bachelors of Arts.—Messrs. Girdhurlal Dyaldass; Hormusjee Ruttonjee; Janardhun Venayek; Kaikhusroo Eduljee; Mahadeo Moreshwar; Munsookhlall Mooghutlall; Peroshaw Merwanjee; and Vithal Narrayen.

Licentiates of Medicine.—Messrs. Clement de Souza; Rustomjee Nusserwanjee; and Gopal Sheeram.

We may here remark that this is the first occasion on which Parsees have taken their degree in Arts. The Registrar having read a Report by the Syndicate of the proceedings of the University during the past year, the Chancellor delivered an admirable address, a full report of which will be given hereafter, at the conclusion of which he dissolved the Convocation, and the assemblage broke up at a quarter past six o'clock P.M., the Governor's band in the orchestra playing the National Anthem. The whole ceremonial was a complete success; and the officers of the University deserve to be congratulated on the result.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.

(BEFORE H. E. LEEKE, ESQ.—11*th April* 1864.)

THE OLD STORY.—Thomas Zeal and eight other seamen of the British ship *Superb*, were charged with wilful disobedience of lawful commands in refusing to do duty on board the said ship. From the statement of Captain Burner, the commander of the vessel, it appeared that the defendants had repeatedly refused to do duty, and said they wanted to go before a magistrate. The captain refused to allow the whole of them to leave the ship at the same time, when they said they would do no more work in the ship until they had seen a magistrate. They were then given in charge to the Water Police.

His Worship asked the prisoners whether they would return to their duty, as it was quite clear they had no complaint to make against their commander, who was quite right in refusing to permit so many as nine men to leave the ship at one time. As the men seemed to hesitate as to what answer they should give to the magistrate, his Worship informed them that it was their duty to send them to jail where they would be kept, to hard labour, if they did not consent to go on board their ship and return to their duty. Finding that there was no way of turning his Worship's flank, and not relishing rigorous imprisonment on a bread-and-water diet, they consented to return to their duty and were discharged.

ASSAULT AND ABUSIVE LANGUAGE.—Cunninghan Campbell, chief officer of the British ship *North-Bat*, was convicted on the clearest evidence of having assaulted and made use of abusive and disgusting language to Mr. R. Jewry, second officer of the same vessel, on the morning of Monday the 11th instant, and was sentenced to pay a fine of ten rupees. His Worship cautioned the defendant not to commit himself in a similar way again, or he would subject himself to a much severer punishment than a simple fine.

SERIOUS ASSAULT ON BOARD THE "LADY FRANKLIN."—Henry Murphy, a seaman of the British ship *Lady Franklin*, pleaded guilty to the charge of assaulting Mr. Charles Rawle, the commander of that vessel, on the evening of Sunday last. The same man, and another seaman of the same vessel, named John Whyatt, also pleaded guilty to having assaulted Richard Thornton, the 2nd officer of the said ship. The prisoners were intoxicated at the time of making these assaults, and after Murphy had struck the mate on the face with his fists, they chased him with knives, when he had to fly for his life and jump into a boat which was alongside, in which he went for assistance to the Police Hulk. Constable Stuart immediately went on board the *Lady Franklin*, and the prisoners were so violent and offered so stout a resistance that he had to call for assistance before he succeeded in capturing them. There was no reason for their violence, except that they were much intoxicated. Several others of the crew were also intoxicated, but they did not assault their officers.

The case being a very serious one as against each of the prisoners, who were clearly guilty of having assaulted both the captain and the mate, they were each sentenced to twelve weeks' imprisonment in the House of Correction with hard labour, and to be sent on board at the expiration of their sentence, or if the ship sail in the mean time.

MAZAGON POLICE OFFICE.

(BEFORE F. L. BROWN, ESQ.—11*th April* 1864.)

THE LATE RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—Thomas Duffin was charged with wilfully or negligently omitting to do what he was legally bound to do, in consequence of which the safety of persons travelling on the G. I. P. Railway was endangered.

The following deposition was made by Mr. J. Broughton, who said:—I am the General Manager of the Great Indian Peninsular Railway. I know the prisoner; he is in the employ of that Company as an engine driver. I know that he was the driver in charge of the engine of the ballast-train which left Bombay about 9 o'clock on the morning of Wednesday the 6th of April. A collision took place between that train and the Mahim passenger train, at the Mahim Junction with the main line, near the Dadur Station. From enquiries I have made, I believe that if the prisoner had not omitted to do what he was legally bound to do, the accident would not have happened. I, therefore, charge him with wilfully or negligently omitting to do what he was legally bound to do, in consequence of which the safety of the persons travelling in the Mahim passenger train and in the said ballast-train was endangered.

The enquiry was postponed until 12 o'clock on Saturday next. The prisoner will be allowed at large on bail, himself in Rs 2,000, and two sureties in Rs. 1,000 each.

Mr. Crawford appeared for the prosecution.

PIOUS RELAXATION.—Three religious mendicants were charged with gambling, and it having been proved against them, they were fined Rs 10 each. Not being able or willing to find this sum, they were sent to the House of Correction, to benefit by the fresh air and exercise to be found there, for ten days.

CORRESPONDENCE.

A COMPLAINT.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—It is no fault of the "powers that be" if the cholera does not carry off every inhabitant of Rampart Row.

That pool of stagnant water opposite Messrs. Rogers & Co. having been made the receptacle for dung carts, as foul a stench has impregnated the atmosphere for the last ten days as it is possible to conceive.

Of course nobody is to blame, and it is highly judicious to allow the pool to remain in its present state, especially as the weather is getting moderately warm: though when suffering from the gripes it is poor consolation to think that Bombay pays handsome salaries to sanitary officers.

Bombay, 11th April. KEEN NOSE.

JUDICIAL PROCEEDINGS AT TANNA.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—Your article on the judicial proceedings held at Tanna has been read by many with incredulity and astonishment. I suggest, therefore, the advisability of Government sending down an independent and able officer by to-day's train, to endeavour to ascertain and clearly report the whole case from beginning to end. This report might be in the hands of Government by Wednesday; and a copy should at once be sent to the Editors' Room. As Sir C. Wood will undoubtedly be called on in Parliament for an explanation, a copy of the report should also be sent to him. It may in the meantime interest you to know that one or two private persons are collecting the exact facts for transmission to England by the mail leaving this on Thursday.

Bombay, 11th April. ENGLISHMAN.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—Your recent animadversions on railway management in Bombay are supposed to be sufficiently just and impressive to

went on to fortify his argument by a particular illustration, and said :—

So, again, of the virtue of truth. Truth, for its own sake, had never been a virtue with the Roman clergy. Father Newman informs us that it need not, and on the whole ought not to be ; that cunning is the weapon which Heaven has given to the saints wherewith to withstand the brute male force of the wicked world which marries and is given in marriage.

Passing over the somewhat extravagant and certainly rather sweeping allegation that truth had never—that is, for sixteen hundred years—been admitted to be a virtue by, as it seems, any of the clergy who formed during that time the majority of the Christian world, and who were the only teachers of morality in the whole of European Christendom, here was a distinct and positive assertion. "Father Newman informs us that Truth need not, and on the whole ought not to be a Virtue with the Roman clergy ;" or, as the phrase is capable of being read, "Father Newman informs us that Truth need not, and on the whole ought not to be a Virtue," *i. e.* generally with anybody, with all Christians. And further, Father Newman informs us "that cunning is the weapon which Heaven has given to the saints wherewith to withstand the brute male force of the wicked world which marries and is given in marriage." Whether his notion be doctrinally correct or not, it is at least so." And then Mr. Kingsley proceeds to give, as an historical proof, the instance—a very pertinent one—of the Forged Decretals.

Upon this, and very immediately indeed upon this, the old Iron rouses himself in his den. "Somebody had addressed to Dr. Newman, at the Oratory, Birmingham, as early as the 30th of December, the January number of *Macmillan*, the above passage being duly pencilled. And, on the very same day, Dr. Newman writes a brief but very significant note to Messrs. Macmillan, not of complaint, nor of remonstrance, nor even requesting an answer, but simply wishing to "draw the attention of Messrs. Macmillan as gentlemen, to a grave and gratuitous slander, with which I (Dr. Newman) feel confident you will be sorry to find associated a name so eminent as yours." To this note Mr. Kingsley replies in a letter to Dr. Newman, avowing the article, and specifying, as the document to which he has expressly referred, the sermon entitled 'Wisdom and Innocence,' from Sermons on 'Subjects of the Day,' published in 1844." Dr. Newman's reply is not much more than a simple acknowledgment, but it concludes with a very piercing sting. The article was signed C. K., but, says Dr. Newman, "when I wrote to Mr. Macmillan, no person whatever who I had seen or heard of occurred to me as the author of the statement in question. When I received your letter taking upon yourself the authorship, I was amazed." Here steps in a mysterious personage, X. Y., Esq., "a gentleman who interposed between Mr. Kingsley and Dr. Newman," as Dr. Newman informs us. Who invoked his interposition does not appear, nor when or why he interfered at all. X. Y. is, we suppose, a friend of Mr. Kingsley, for it comes out incidentally that he "confesses plainly that he had read the passage, and did not even think that I (Dr. Newman) or any of my communion would think it unjust." X. Y., however, must have been consulted either by Mr. Kingsley or Mr. Macmillan very shortly after Dr. Newman's first letter of December 30, for X. Y. writes to Dr. Newman on January 5, and Mr. Kingsley's letter admitting the authorship is dated January 6. To Mr. Kingsley Dr. Newman replies, as we have said curtly on the 7th, but on the 8th he delivers himself at full to X. Y. The substance of it is this :—"Who the writer was had never crossed my mind ; had any one said it was Mr. Kingsley I should have laughed in his face. The initials I saw ; but I live out of the world ; and Messrs. Macmillan will think the confession rude, if I never saw the outside of their Magazine before. I seldom notice personal attacks ; there is a call upon me to answer this, especially as you, an educated man, breathing English air and walking in the light of the nineteenth century, think that neither charity nor love nor communion feel any difficulty in allowing that 'Truth for its own sake need not, and on the whole ought not to be a Virtue with the Roman clergy' . . . For a writer to go out of his way to have a fling at an unpopular name, living but down, and boldly to say to those who know no better, who do not know *me*—to say of *me*, 'Father Newman *informs* us that Truth need not be a virtue,' is a brilliant and antithetical in the very cause of Truth, is a proceeding of so special a nature as to lead me to exclaim, 'O Truth, how many lies are told in thy name.' . . . I ask for no explanation—that concerns the author and editor. If they set about proving their point, or, should they find that impossible, that I have been either case I shall call them *mes*. But if they only propose to say that I have 'complained,' and that 'they yield to my explanations,' or 'that they are quite ready to be convinced if I will convince them,' and so on . . . that is, if they ignore the fact that the *onus probandi* of a very definite accusation lies upon them—then, I say they had better let it all alone."

Thus warned, Mr. Kingsley falls into the meshes which had been spread round every avenue of retreat. On the 14th of January, after having seen Dr. Newman's letter of the 8th of January to X. Y., Mr. Kingsley replies :—"As the tone of your letter (and more than their language) make me feel" (if Mr. Kingsley had not written in a hurry he would probably have written grammatically and said "makes") "that my opinion of the meaning of your words was a mistaken one, I shall send at once to *Macmillan's Magazine* a few lines, which I enclose." In reply, Dr. Newman observes upon these "few lines," :—"I gravely disapprove of the letter as a whole, and the grounds of this dissatisfaction while be best understood if I place in parallel columns its paragraphs and what I conceive will be the popular reading of them :—

Mr. Kingley's [proposed] Letter [to Macmillan's Magazine.]	*Unjust, but too probable, popular rendering of it.*
1. Sir,—In your last number I made certain allegations against the teaching of Dr. John Henry Newman, which I thought were justified by a sentence of his, entitled, 'Wisdom and Innocence' (Sermon 20 of "Sermons bearing on Subjects of the Day"). Dr. Newman has by letter expressed, in the strongest terms, his denial of the meaning which I have put upon his words. It only remains, therefore, for me to express my hearty regret at having to accuse by mistaken him.	1. It only remains, therefore, for me to express my hearty regret at having so seriously mistaken him, and my hearty pleasure at finding him on the side of truth, in this or any other matter.
2. I have set before Dr. Newman, as he challenged me to do, extracts from his own writings, and he has affixed to them what he conceives to be their legitimate sense to the denial of that in which I understood them.	2. He has done this with the skill of a great master of verbal fence, who knows, as well as any man living, how to insinuate a doctrine without committing himself to it.
3. No man knows the use of words better than Dr. Newman ; no man, therefore, has a better right to define what he does, or does not, mean by them.	3. However, while I heartily regret that I have so seriously mistaken the sense which he assures me his words were meant to bear, I cannot but feel a hearty pleasure also, at having brought him, for once in a way, to confess that after all truth is a Christian virtue.

Mr. Kingsley, upon the receipt of this letter withdrew two of the paragraphs, and published his explanation in the following terms (*Macmillan's Magazine*, February 1864) :—

To the Editor of Macmillan's Magazine.

SIR,—In your last number I made certain allegations against the teaching of Dr. John Henry Newman, which I thought were justified by a sentence of his, entitled, 'Wisdom and Innocence' (Sermon 20 of "Sermons bearing on Subjects of the Day"). Dr. Newman has by letter expressed, in the strongest terms, his denial of the meaning which I have put upon his words. It only remains, therefore, for me to express my hearty regret at having to accuse by mistaken him.

Your's faithfully,
(Signed) CHARLES KINGSLEY.

Eversley, January 14, 1864.

Dr. Newman, however, was not satisfied. He writes to Messrs. Macmillan :—

Mr. Kingsley did not remove that portion of his letter to which lay my main objection. My objection to the sentence—

"Dr. Newman has, by letter, expressed in the strongest terms his denial of the meaning which I have put upon his words"—

I thus explained :—

"Its main fault is, that, quite contrary to your intention, it will be understood by the general reader to intimate, that I have been confronted with definite extracts from my works, and have laid before you my own interpretation of them. Such a proceeding I have indeed challenged and have not been so fortunate as to bring about."

In answer to this representation, Mr. Kingsley wrote to me as follows :—

"It seems to me, that, by referring publicly to the sermon, on which my allegations are founded, I have given, not only you, but every one an opportunity of judging of their injustice. Having done this, and having frankly accepted your assertion that I was mistaken, I have done as much as one English gentleman can expect from another."

. . . I bring the matter before you, without requiring from you any reply.

The conclusion of the whole matter is contained in Dr. Newman's reflections on the above, which, as a mere piece of effective writing, is too good to be abridged :—

Reflections on the above.

I shall attempt a brief analysis of the foregoing correspondence ; and I trust that the wording which I shall adopt will not offend against the gravity due both to myself and to the occasion. It is impossible to do justice to the course of thought evolved in it without some familiarity of expression.

Mr. Kingsley begins then by exclaiming—"O the chicanery, the wholesale fraud, the vile hypocrisy, the conscience-killing tyranny of Rome! We have not far to seek for an evidence of it. There's Father Newman to wit ; one living specimen is worth a hundred dead ones. He, a Priest writing of Priests, tells us that lying is never any harm."

I interpose : "You are taking a most extraordinary liberty with my name. If I have said this, tell me when and where."

Mr. Kingsley replies : "You said it, Reverend Sir, in a Sermon which you preached, when a Protestant, as Vicar of St. Mary's, and published in 1841 ; and I could read you a very salutary lecture on the effects which that Sermon had at the time on my own opinion of you."

I make answer : "Oh . . . *Not*, it seems, as a Priest speaking of Priests ;—but let us have the passage."

Mr. Kingsley relaxes : "Do you know I like your *tone*. From your *tone* I rejoice, greatly rejoice, to be able to believe that you did not mean what you said."

I rejoin : "*Mean* it ! I maintain I never *said* it, whether as a Protestant or as a Catholic."

Mr. Kingsley replies : "I waive that point."

I object : "Is it possible! What? waive the main question ! I either said it or I didn't. You have made a monstrous charge against me : direct, distinct, public. You are bound to prove it as directly, as distinctly, as publicly ;—or to own you can't."

"Well," says Mr. Kingsley, "if you are quite sure you did not say it, I'll take your word for it : I really will."

My *word* ! I am dumb. Somehow I thought that it was my *word* that happened to be on trial. The *word* of a Professor of lying, that he does not lie!

But Mr. Kingsley re-assures me : "We are both gentlemen," he says ; "I have done as much as one English gentleman can expect from another."

I begin to see : he thought me a gentleman at the very time that he said I taught lying on system. After all, it is not I, but it is Mr. Kingsley who did not mean what he said. "Habemus confitentem reum."

So we have confessedly come round to this, preaching without practising ; the common theme of satirists from Juvenal to Walter Scott ! "I left Baby Charles and Steenie laying his duty before him," says King James of the reprobate Dalgarno : "O Geordie, jingling Geordie, it was grand to hear Baby Charles laying down the guilt of dissimulation, and Steenie lecturing on the turpitude of incontinence.

While I feel then that Mr. Kingsley's February explanation is miserably insufficient in itself for his January enormity, still I feel also that the Correspondence, which lies between these two acts of his, constitutes a real satisfaction to those principles of historical and literary justice to which he has given so rude a shock.

Accordingly, I have put it into print, and make no further criticism on Mr. Kingsley.—J. H. N.

Of course there is a ludicrous side to this little passage of arms, if fight that can be called *ubi tu pulsas, ego vapulo tantum*. The notion of a conflict between Dr. Newman and Mr. Charles Kingsley is only funny. But it illustrates the two men. Mr. Kingsley's habit of mind is a very unfortunate one for a serious investigator of truth. He is only deficient in the accomplishments of accuracy and gravity. To weigh his words is not so important as to calculate their force. Lively, impetuous, vigorous, hasty, too quick in forming judgments, and too vehement in expressing them, he is a brilliant partisan but a very unsafe teacher. It is not that he would intentionally disregard truth, but he is so anxious to get at a conclusion, and so very heedless in impressing his conclusions strongly upon others, that he is apt to be careless investigating the grounds of what ought to be his judgments, but which are his prejudices. He is the most sensational of writers in history who ever abandoned the labour of reading. We think that, substantially, what he really meant to say about the Roman Church was right, and that, even what he meant to say about a certain aspect of Dr. Newman's teaching in a particular sermon had some justification ; but then what he meant to say was what he did not say. What he said about Dr. Newman is entirely unjustifiable, inaccurate, and indeed untrue ; and he had much better have said so. Dr. Newman simply pins him to definite words, confines him to the record, holds him in a hard, biting, grammatical and logical vice. And there is an end of that Mr. Kingsley will say, as the Professor, criticising a work of history, is bound to speak strictly or to hold his tongue. Mr. Kingsley uttered very nearly as many inaccuracies, and indeed positive mis-statements—Dr. Newman gives them a plainer name—as words in his now famous sentence. "Truth for its own sake had never been a Virtue with the Roman clergy." Father Newman informs us that it need not, and on the whole ought not to be ; that cunning is the weapon which Heaven has given to the saints wherewith to withstand the brute male force of the wicked world which marries and is given in marriage." In fact, Father Newman never wrote the sermon from which Mr. Kingsley quotes at all. It was not Father Newman, but Mr. Newman, an Anglican vicar, who preached and published it. Next, the word Truth only occurs once in the sermon at all, and quite in another connexion, when the preacher observes that "the truth has in itself the gift of spreading without instruments, and under every disadvantage." Again one single word about the moral obligations of the clergy, whether Roman, Greek, or Anglican. Neither of the words "Roman" or "Clergy" occur in the whole sermon. Nor is there any discussion whatever about truth or its claims, general or partial, seeing that truth is not named in the sermon. Nor again does Dr. Newman inform us that "cunning is the weapon given to the saints," seeing that he says "Christians were allowed the arms—that is, the arts—of defenceless. Even the inferior animals will teach us how the Creator has compensated to the weak their want of strength by giving them either quickness of sight to avail with the strong. They have the gift of fleetness . . . or some natural cunning which enables them to elude their enemies. Brute force is countervailed by flight, brute passion by prudence and artifice." And then he goes on to argue from this illustration, as his text, "Be ye wise as serpents." And, lastly, as to the somewhat offensive language attributed to Dr. Newman, "Cunning is given to the saints wherewith to withstand the brute male force of the wicked world which marries and is given in marriage"—there is not one single word in the sermon, from end to end, about males or marriage or giving in marriage. The explanation of the whole matter is this :—Mr. Kingsley had some vague and indistinct recollections of a sermon of Mr. Newman's which when he read it, made a great impression upon him—an impression so deep that it "shook of the strong influence which Dr. Newman's writings had excited in him," and which sermon seemed to Mr. Kingsley's mind to convey a sort of apology for unmanliness and unstraightforwardness, and to suggest a theory and Christian philosophy of prudence and artifice and insincerity. If Mr. Kingsley had said this, he would have been perfectly justified in saying it ; but what he was not justified morally in doing was deliberately to assign to Dr. Newman express language and plain words which Dr. Newman never used, without any reference or quotation. And what he was not justified merely as a literary man in doing was to imagine for a moment that Dr. Newman—of all men in the world so consummate a master of language, so subtle, so indirect and suggestive, so pregnant with qualifications, so refined, and so judicious, not to say so crafty, in statement—should ever deliver himself of such a coarse, vulgar, and stupid saying as, "Truth need not, and on the whole ought not, to be a Virtue, and "Cunning is the Virtue, which Heaven has given to the saints to withstand the brute male force of the wicked world."

But, after all, the interesting and important question remains—What was it that Dr. John Henry Newman really did teach in his sermon, "Wisdom and Innocence" : Does it contain anything which would justify Mr. Kingsley or anybody else in drawing from it, as the fair and natural or even probable sense, something like his interpretation of its purpose and meaning ? What is the general drift of this very remarkable sermon—or, in other words, what is the main, the broad scope of Mr. Newman's ethical teaching ? To discuss these questions in this place would be impossible were it proper, but a line or two of thought may be indicated.

There are two classes of minds which never can be brought to understand each other, and Dr. Newman and Mr. Kingsley represent to some extent either type. The one is the impetuous, thoughtless, unscientific man, whose conclusions are often right, but who is singularly unpractical, impatient, honest, but useless. He gets hold of a great broad moral truth, and careless of distinctions, limitations and qualifications, tries or thinks that he tries to hold to it, come what may of consequences. He is the consistent man—the man who always says what he thinks and thinks it a duty never to hold his tongue—who tells you *Faith, justitia ruat cœlum*—who, if he sees truth, right, duty, and honesty, follows truth, right, duty, and honesty, as he says, at all costs. He does not believe that prudence is a virtue at all ; he scorns the very notion of management ; he cannot believe it to be right ever to furl all sails and lie to till the tyranny be overpast. This character is a high ideal ; its only defect is that it generally ends in disastrous failure. The other character is that of wisdom, prudence, and farsightedness, of skill and management, and what looks very like intrigue. It accepts the world, and tries to make the best of it. It affects compromises, weighs consequences, calculates chances, makes the best of a bad bargain, thinks, thinks that a retreat has its value, and that nothing is worse than a crushing defeat. In morals, such a man believes in the duty of balancing conflicting motives, giving up one apparent good in favour of another apparent good which has a slight, and perhaps only an apparent preponderance. The one is said to be political mind, the other the moral mind—a foolish distinction, since politics is only the highest farm of ethics. The two minds cannot do justice to each other. The politician thinks the moralist to be generally a fool : the moralist retorts by his conviction that the politician must be a knave. If it is a matter of regret that the idealist in practice seldom reaches his own lofty standard, it must be admitted that the practical man of the world generally acts in advance of his looser code of moral obligations.

Now, Dr. Newman's is eminently the political mind ; or at least he recognises it, and tries to do it justice. He wants to see whether there is in the Gospel morality that eternal opposition between plain sailing and tacking which is said to exist—whether eternal morality is compatible with prudence, discretion, and the political mind. Undoubtedly the question is worth raising, for it is one of the most serious things to settle whether, for example, the economical and commercial and pratical virtues of modern times are totally irreconcilable with Christian ethics. If they are irreconcilable—and the language of most preachers, when they discuss what they would call "the world," would tend to this conclusion—then it is quite plain that the whole framework and most of the motives of society are absolutely anti-Christian. This, less expanded of course, is the problem to which Dr. Newman addresses himself. He sees, or thinks he sees, in the Bible indications of the obligation of such a duty as prudence, and he is distinctly recognised as a Christian virtue, and that somehow or other it is indicated by the combination of the wisdom of the serpent and the innocence of the dove. How far Dr. Newman succeeds in his argument is not the present question. Whether some of his illustrations are not unfortunate, whether in the sermon he introduces sufficient safeguards as a very subtle discussion, or whether he may not be justly chargeable with at least an apparent apology for all the ecclesiastical chicane and fraud and double-dealing of which he admits the existence, we shall not pronounce. It is quite enough to believe that the very discussion of such a subject would be repulsive to an impetuous character like Mr. Kingsley's. From his cast of thought, and habitual precipitancy and looseness of judgment, he is disqualified from doing justice to a question of this nature. The very thought of it sweeps away such little calmness as he possesses. We repeat, there is no wonder that two such minds fail to understand each other. And, by way of illustration, there is at the present moment a case in the ecclesiastical world which is much to the point. The promoters of the prosecution against *Essays and Reviews* could have no sympathy with that serpentine wisdom which would have counselled inaction ; and, on the other hand, the event has proved that bringing an old book about your ears can be managed by the most dove-like innocence and dove-like weakness of judgment. So again, in the present political crisis, the honest people who cry out for an immediate and active interference on behalf of little Denmark have not a word to say for politicians and statesmen except that the whole thing is sheer cowardice and immorality.

Let us add a word on the main question as to the wise and artificial temper which Mr. Newman finds inculcated in the Bible. That the combination is possible, Dr. Newman himself considers as an approximate proof. Perhaps the actual compatibility of the serpent with the dove is not a matter of choice in his own case. But, unconsciously it may be, he somehow does seem to illustrate the great original he draws. Were it necessary to show what prudence, simplicity may be, and to point to the serpentine and columbine acuteness united in actual life, one might fancy them impersonated in some grave recluse, brooding turtle-life for the most part in serene solitude and peaceful nest, apart from the world, uninterested in its petty wrangles, careless—perhaps, as he humbly suggests, careless from indolence—of attacks on his integrity on his own co-religionists, especially if they were such as it were inconvenient to meet, but springing out now and then with the lithe and supple crash of the serpent, erect defiant, and pitiless, and hissing with scorn, when the hour of vengeance arrived and a helpless victim were within reach of his cruel fangs.

THE POSITION OF THE NEGRO IN THE UNITED STATES.

(From the Special Correspondent of the Spectator).

NEW YORK, *February* 13, 1864.

THE military event of the past week is an attempt on the part of General Butler to make a dash into Richmond and rescue our suffering prisoners there. It failed so utterly that it would hardly be worth notice, did it not illustrate the impossibility of preserving military secrets under which the Government labours in conducting this war. General Meade was to cross the Rapidan and press Lee so heavily as to cause him to run Butler's army down, which Meade did so most effectively. Meantime, Butler was to dash (by proxy) into Richmond with a column of cavalry and light infantry, surprise the place, and bring off the prisoners. The plot was an excellent one, and would have succeeded perfectly, except for treachery. Butler's cavalry got to within ten miles of Richmond, but there found that the roads were so blockaded with newly felled trees that (the country off the road being impracticable) to go farther was hopeless, and the attempt was abandoned. We learn from the rebels that they received timely information of the movement from "a Yankee deserter," as they call him ; but we know well enough that he was one of those thousands and tens of thousands of rebels who swarm within our lines, and who may be found in the very ranks of our armies, where they have gone to be ready for just the sort of service which on this occasion disappointed such fond and well-founded hopes. In fact, had it not been for this treachery the movement might have had much more important results than were looked for. Meade's advance caused the city to be almost stripped of troops, and the approach of our column from the southwest filled the place with consternation. Again that sad phrase is on our lips, "It might have been."

In a former letter I mentioned two books recently published in London which contained noble errors about us ; but I was obliged to pass by one of them for the time unnoticed. I revert to this one now with a purpose somewhat different from that I first had in regard to it. The book is Mr. Charles Reed's "Very Hard Cash," in which there is a Yankee character called Fullalove. Now I am becoming grateful to Mr. Read that he, being a Briton, presented to his fellow Britons what he meant for a type of my countrymen without making him a meanspirited, cowardly scoundrel. Besides, this shows a degree of moral courage on his part, as he lives by his pen, which, to a certain extent at least, rents my respect. But I must say to him that his Yankee, in all, that is peculiar to him, he is simply no Yankee at all, but an absurd nondescript assemblage of incongruities. For instance, Fullalove called upon to give evidence in "Hardie *v.* Hardie," thus speaks, in chapter iv., to one who makes signs to him :—"Well, what is it, old hoss ? What are you making mugs at me for ? Don't you know it's clean against law to telegraph a citizen in the witness-box ?" Again, on the same occasion, he says, "Do you hyar now what his lordship says ? If you know anything more, come up hyar, and swear it like an enlightened citizen ; and you shall be free as the eagle that soars for ever." Now, if a man were to talk thus in court here, even in the remotest rural districts, the whole room, audience, jury, counsel, and bench, would go off into a fit of laughter.

A Yankee is fully aware of his advantages in being "a citizen" of this Republic, the strength of which he knows lies in its unprecedented proportion of "enlightened citizens ;" but any use of the word citizen of which Fullalove's is even a caricature would set down the speaker as mildly mad or very foolish. Fullalove's language, too, is a jargon in which the word "law" (*ee*, however, don't represent a rustic pronunciation of it, but the only Yankee element in which a piece of purely British slang—"hoss," for mouth—appears ; and which in other respects is more (though not much) like the talk of a rude resident of a south-western Slave State than it is like any other speech ever spoken. The use, for instance, of "hyar" for "here," which seems to be regarded by British writers as *the* distinctive trait of Yankee speech (next to a nasal twang, which is as offensive to us as an exasperated "h" is to you, and, according to Dean Alford's evidence, not so common)—this "hyar" is, as I have before remarked, a negroism, and is never heard except from people born and bred in the Slave States, and from the negroes in the Free States. It and various other like words and phrases which you use when you wish to be funny at the expence of us Yankees (all right enough so long as you are good-natured), and which are all of negro origin, illustrate that great difference which exists between the people of the Free and those of the Slave States in regard to the negro. I have heard a man, University bred and the descendant of two or three generations of wealthy planters, speak negro (not jocosely) in every sentence he uttered, and attract no attention from his fellow Southerners around him, because they were all more or less infected with the same taint, and the ears of all were accustomed to this dialect : which would offend, and in our eyes disgrace, the rudest and least cultured of us Yankees (I use, and always use, the word in its largest sense, as meaning the people of all the old States north of the Potomac), although we hear it constantly from the negroes around us. But we hear it only to laugh at and avoid it. We do not work the negro like a beast, and sell, and beat, and brand him like a beast, we (I do not include Irish rioters) treat him more than justly, kindly ; but we shun and separate ourselves from him except as a servant, and few of us like him even in that relation. What is the reason of this difference between people of the same race and of equal pride of race ? Why does the arrogant, domineering planter mix with his negroes, and become infected even with their ridiculous and distinctive traits of language, while the very Yankee artizan and farm labourer avoid him, and keeps his English at least pure from that contamination ? Simply because in the former case the negro has a fixed and unmistakeable position as a slave, a chattel, a thing, and not a man ; while in the latter, though ridiculous and repulsive, he is a man. A Southern woman, so squeamish that she would not say "leg" in the presence of a white man, will admit a male negro to her toilet, almost from its very initial step ; his sex enters into her mind under any circumstances hardly more than that of her lap-dog. A Yankee woman would have just the same feeling as to the impossibility and the horror of any sexual relation between her and a male negro ; but still she would not be unconscious of or indifferent to his sex. Then, too, the absolute power of the Anglo Saxon over the negro at the South creates a feeling of toleration and a freedom of intercourse impossible at the North. It was but an evening or two ago that a lady born and bred in Virginia of a planter family, but now a thorough abolitionist and the wife of one of our Generals, said to me, "Why it's all very well to talk about our freedom of intercourse with the negroes ; but what does it mean ? We may throw our arms round the neck of an old black nurse ; but we know all the time that we have the power of life and death over her ; she has no will but ours, she exists but by our sufferance ; it is for us to decide whether we will caress her or flog her till the blood streams, whether we shall keep her comfortable with food or sell her to a south-western trader." This lady touched the point. Set the negro free at the South, and his position becomes to all intents and purposes what it is at the North—that of a fellow creature, who, whether we will or no, excites our ridicule, our pity, and our aversion, and our helplessness, goadeth us to compassion to be just, and to make as comfortable as he can be made in contact with us. I say he excites ridicule ; and this is not dependent upon his ignorance or his poverty. On the contrary, the better educated the better bred (and negroes are often well mannered), and the better dressed he is, the more he excites our laughter, the more ridiculous the incongruity between his physical traits and our idea of manhood. This I venture to say represents the feeling of the great mass of those very Yankees who brought on this war by their determination—not to set free those individual slaves at the South ; for that they would not have perilled a thousand lives, nor would it have been right or wisely benevolent for them to do so—but to put a stop, as far as they could, to the enslavement of this race, to free this nation, if they could, from the sin and the curse of slavery. Henry Ward Beecher was asked at one of the meetings in London at which he spoke, "Do you admit negroes to seats in your church ?" and the question was evidently made a point of. But it was a most unfair one. For a church here is as much a private affair as a club, or as a private house. In countries where there is any sort of connection between Church and State such a question would be pertinent, but we might as well ask Mr. Kingsley a censorious air, if you admitted Hodge, the ploughboy, to the privileges of the Reform or the Oxford and Cambridge Club—much better, for he is of your own race. All our churches are built by people who like to worship together, and though no one is excluded from them, not even negroes, only people of approximately similar social positions are likely to be found in the same congregation. So as our pews are as much our own as our parlours, we don't have the negro in the one any more than we do in the other. But because we don't like the negro, and do laugh at him, we do not, therefore, think it right to oppress and enslave him, or to allow him to be enslaved under the protection of our flag, if we can help it. Because he is poor shall we make him poorer ? because he is weak shall we strike him down ? because he is our inferior shall we, therefore, grind him to powder ? Such is not our view of the privileges accorded to us by the accident of our race, and here is the difference between us and the people of the South. They, or most of them, by the teachings of designing politicians operating upon the worst passions of our nature, had been brought to believe that superiority gave the right of oppression. But some of them are beginning to unlearn that lesson.

The contradiction in my last letter of the monstrous misstatement in "The Gentle Life" (which I find to be chiefly made up of essays which have had the circulation and authority of the *Saturday Review*) that we of this country "interdicted the slave trade," as the "sovereign Republic increased" and "the want of labourers was felt," and that "the guilt is not and was not yours," was not made with that particularity and authority which I usually endeavour to give to the subject-matter of this correspondence. The facts and dates which will enable any one to decide this question are these :—Queen Anne, by an Order in Council in relation to the Colony of New York, directed, among other things, "that the Royal African Company should be encouraged, and that the colony should have a constant and sufficient supply of merchantable negroes at moderate rates." In 1774, two years before we attempted to sever ourselves from the Government of the mother country, our provincial Congress passed resolutions against the slave trade. In 1789, the first year of our national existence, Congress passed an Act prohibiting the external slave trade ; at this time slavery itself was prohibited by the constitution, of most of the states north of the Potomac. It was not until 1792 that the gradual abolition of the trade by British subjects was provided for by Act of Parliament. In 1794 Congress passed an Act prohibiting the fitting out of vessels for the slave trade ; in 1800, an Act forbidding any citizen of the United States from holding property in foreign slaves, and authorizing United States vessels to sieze them. In 1807 the British Parliament abolished the trade, and in the same year Congress forbade under heavy penalties the introduction of slaves within the United States after the expiration of that year. In 1820 Congress passed an Act declaring the slave trade piracy punishable with death. In 1833 slavery was abolished throughout the British Possessions after the 1st of August, 1834, as it had been for a generation back in the most enlightened, and christianized, and most populous States of the American Republic. As to the trade itself, and who conducted it, the returns of the Charleston Custom House in the rolls of Congress show that of 39,075 negroes imported into South Carolina from Africa between the years 1804 and 1808 more than one-half—19,649—were imported by British subjects ; that 25,834, or nearly two-thirds of the whole number, were imported by foreigners, while traders, nominally residents of the maritime Free States, imported only 8,838. Between us and our accusers judge.

A YANKEE.

A FRIEND OF GIOBERTI'S : BEING A REMINISCENCE OF SEVENTEEN YEARS AGO.

(From Blackwood's Magazine.)

HERE I am at the "Trombetta" in Turin—as dirty a hotel, be it said passingly, as you'll find out of Ireland, and seventeen long years it is since I saw it first. Italy has changed a good deal in the meanwhile—changed rulers, landmarks, systems, and ideas ; not so my old acquaintance, the Trombetta ! There's the dirty waiter flourishing his dirtier napkin ; and there's the long low-ceilinged *table-d'hote* room, stuffy and smoky, and suffocating as ever ; and there are the little grinning exterior shops, the fragrant small cafés, and the smell of their rolls in chocolate, and puffing their "Cavours" with faces as innocent of soap as they were before the war of the liberation. After all, perhaps, I'd have no objection if some friend would cry out, "Why, Con, my boy, you don't look a day older than when I saw you here in '46, I think ! I protest you have not changed in the least. What *elixir vitæ* have you swallowed old fellow ? Not a wrinkle, nor a grey hair," and so on. And yet seventeen years taken out of the working part of a man's life—that period that corresponds with the interval between after breakfast, we'll say, and an hour before dinner—makes a great gap in existence ; for I did very little as a boy, being not an early riser, perhaps, and now, in the evening of my days, I have got a theory that a man ought to dine early and never work after it. Though I'm half ashamed, on so short an acquaintance with my reader, to mention a personal incident, I can scarcely avoid—indeed I cannot avoid—relating a circumstance connected with my first visit to the Trombetta.

I was newly married when I came abroad for a short wedding-tour. The world at that time required newmarried people to lay in a small stock of Continental politeness, to assist their timidity and enable them to wear the yoke with the graceful ease of foreigners ; and so Mrs. O'D. and I started with one heart, one passport, and—what's not so pleasant—one hundred pounds, to comply with this ordnance. Of course, once over the border—once in France—it was enough. So we took up our abde in a very unpretending little hotel of Boulogne-sur-mer called "La Cour de Madrid," where we boarded for the moderate sum of eleven francs fifty centimes per diem—the odd fifty being saved by my wife not taking the post prandial cup of coffee and rum.

There was not much to see at Boulogne, and we soon saw it. For a week or so Mrs. O'D. used to go out muffled like one of the Sultan's five hundred wives, protesting that she'd surely be recognised ; but she grew vain of the delusion at last, and discovered that our residence at the Cour de Madrid as effectually screened us from all remark or all inquiry as if we had taken up our abode in the Catacombs.

Now when one has got a large stock of any commodity on hand—I don't care what it is—there's nothing so provoking as not to find a market. Mrs. O'D.'s investment was bashfulness. She was determined to be the most timid, startled, modest, and blushing creature that ever wore orange-flowers ; and yet there was not a man woman, or child in the whole town that cared to know whether the act for which she left England was a matrimony or a murder.

"Don't you hate this place, Cornelius ?"—she never called me Con in the honeymoon. "Isn't it the dullest, dreariest hole you have ever been in ?"

"Not with you."

"Then don't yawn when you say so. I abhor it. It's vulgar, it's dear."

"No, no. It ain't dear, my love ; don't say dear."

"Billiards perhaps, and filthy cigars, and that greenish bitter—annisette, I think they call it—are cheap enough, perhaps ; but these are all luxuries I can't share in."

Here was the cloud no bigger than a man's hand that presaged the first connubial hurricane. A married friend—one of much experience and long-suffering—had told me of this, saying, "Don't fancy you'll escape, old fellow ; but do this one way they Ministry do about Turkey —put the evil day off ; diplomatise, prevaricate, cajole, threaten a bit if needs be, but postpone," and, strong with these precepts, I negotiated, as the phrase is, and with a dash of reckless liberality that I tremble at now as I record it ; I said "You've only to say where—nothing but where to, and I'll take you—up the Rhine, down the Danube, Egypt, the Cataracts——"

"I don't want to go so far," said she, dryly. "Italy will do."

This was a stunner. I hoped the impossible would have stopped her, but she caught at the practicable, and foiled me.

"There's only one objection," said I, musing.

"And what may that be ? Not money, I hope."

"Heaven forbid—no. It's the language. We get on here tolerably well, for the waiter speaks broken English ; but in Italy, dearest, English is unknown."

"Let us learn Italian, then. My aunt Groves said I had a remarkable talent for languages."

I groaned inwardly at this, for the same aunt Groves had vouched for a sum of seventeen hundred and odd pounds as her niece's fortune, but which was so beautifully "tied up," as they called it, that neither Channellor nor Master-were ever equal to the task of untying it.

"Of course, dearest, let us learn Italian ;" and I thought how I'd crush a junior counsel some day with a smashing bit of Dante.

We started that same night—travelled on day after day—crossed Mont Cenis in a snow-storm, and reached the Trombetta as way-worn and wretched-looking a pair as ever travelled on an errand of bliss and beatitude.

"In for a penny" is very Irish philosophy ; but I can't help that so I wrote to my brother Petre to sell out another hundred for me out of the "Threes," saying I fear Paulina's health required a little change to a milder climate" (it was snowing until it blew), and that thermometer over the chimneypiece at 9° Reaumur, with windows that wouldn't shut, and a marble floor without carpet)—"that the balmy air of Italy" (my teeth chattered as I set it down) "would soon restore her ; and indeed already she seemed to feel the change." That she did, for she was crouching over a pan of charcoal ashes, with a railroadwrapper over her shoulders.

It's no use going over what is in every one's experience on first coming south of the Alps—the daily, hourly difficulty of not believing that you have taken a wrong road and got into Siberia : and strangest of all it is to see how little the natives think of it. I declare I often thought some guide must have a great refrigerant, and I wish some chemist would inquire into the matter.

The drunken ouss had put the chimney wrong end up, and it drawed downwards. It gathered all the rain within a hundred yards, and poured it down by bucketfuls. "Well, that was unfortunate," remarked Holton, "but what in the world did you go to work to make such a smoke ? Surely your never cured that chimney ?" "Didn't I though ?" answered old Joe ; "yes, I did." "How ?" asked Holton. "Turned it the other end up," said the incorrigible, "and then you ought to have seen it draw. That was the way I cured it too much." "Drew too much ?" asked Holton. "Well, Squire, you may judge for yourself," said old Joe. "Pretty soon after we got the chimney down the other end up, I missed one of the chairs out of the room, and directly I see'd another of 'em shooting towards the fireplace. Next the table went, and I see the back log going up. Then I grabbed the old woman under one arm and the baby under t'other and started ; but just as I got to the door I see'd the cat going across the floor backwards, holding on with her claws to the carpet, yelling awfully. It wasn't no use. I just see her goin, over the top of the chimney, and that was the last of her." "Well, what did you do then ?" asked Holton ; "of course you could not live in such a house." Couldn't I, though ?" said Joe ; "but I did ; I put a poultice on the jamb of the fireplace, and that drawed t'other way, so we had no more trouble." That is what we call hard lying.—*New York Herald.*

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 11TH.

Lynch, Lieutenant Colonel, Staff, on leave, from Asscerghur.
Davies, Captain L. M., Staff, on leave, from Poona.
Dowker, H. C., Hyderabad Cavalry, on leave, from Jaulnah.
Ross, Captain, Staff Corps, on leave, from Poona.
Macquoid, Captain R. K., Hyderabad Contingent, on leave, from Ellichpore.
Blackwell, Surgeon J. H., 12th Regiment M. N. I., on sick leave, from Kamptee.
Hebbert, Lieutenant W., Royal Artillery, on leave, from Secunderabad.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 11TH.

Lynch, Lieutenant Colonel, Staff, on leave, to Asscerghur.
Currie, Lieutenant, 3rd Cavalry, on leave, to Poona.
Houghton, Major W., Staff Corps, on duty, to Nassick.

GARRISON ORDERS.—APRIL 11TH.

By BRIGADIER GENERAL T. TAPP, C.B.,

Surgeon Major Campbell, Presidency Surgeon 1st District, has obtained privilege leave of absence on private affairs to the Neilgherries for 60 days, from 8th April.

Surgeon J. M. Hyslop, residing in the 1st District, will officiate as Presidency Surgeon 1st District during the absence of Surgeon Major Campbell.

LORD CLANRICARDE has commenced a subscription on behalf of wounded Danes, the soldiers of the little kingdom, who are described by the *Times* correspondent in the highest terms, being ill-provided with medical

1549 Clasmerdon, Gibson—J. Clover & Co.
998 Diadem, Gloak—W. Nicol & Co.
1305 Dancairn, Finlay—C. Parsons & Co. (c. 1. Mar. 28)
1448 Eagle, Cuthbert—Burjorjee & Co. (c. 1. Janr. 15)
1259 East, Callender—Blackwell & Co. (c. 1. Mar. 11)
1094 Edmund, Graham—Grey & Co. (c. 1. March 31)
1066 Egeria, Peel—W. Nicol & Co. (c. 1. April 7)
1032 Eskine—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c. 1. Janr. 28)
849 Etna, Hughes—Clover & Co.
1342 Fanny Forsyth, Cooper—Bates & Co. (c. 1. March 28)
1156 Frenchman, Galloway—F. Sands & Co. (c. 1. Mar. 18)
650 Gladstone—M. Nensenjee Melmas. (c. 1. Mar. 28)
1454 Golden Dream, Brown, Lawrence & C. (discharging.)
1045 Gleualva, Muir—W. Nicol & Co. (c. 1. April 7)
1562 Harmonides, Moran—Daly and Sorabjee.
898 J. Carsetjee, Foster—E. Bates & Co. (c. 1. Mar. 5)
1022 Jason, Barclay—Cursetjee and Eduljee. (c. 1. April 4)
1707 King of Algeria, Murphy—W. Nicol & Co.(c.1. Apr. 6)
964 Kirkham—Ashburner, Bell & Co. (c. 1. Mar. 16)
344 Lady Clarendon—Lawrence & Co. (c. 1. Mar. 4)
1193 Marietta, Brown—Ewart, Latham & Co. (c. 1. April 4)
1037 Marian Moore, Munce—Ashburner, Bell & Co.
781 Mortahan, Hepburn—W. Nicol & Co.
749 Miletus, Shaw—Framjee, Sands & Co. (c. 1. Mar. 9)
1709 Mistress of the Seas, Orkney—Rennie Scovell & Co.
990 Montrose—Lyon Brothers & Co. (c. 1. Mar. 17)
782 Ouzh, Malcolm—Lawrence & Co. (c. 1. Feb. 25)
1911 Otago, Masterton—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
990 Owen Glendower, Norris—Mance & Co.
959 Pearlson, Valo—Rennie Scovell & Co. (c. 1. Jan. 29)
1324 Princess Alexandria—J. Clover & Co. (c. 1. April 4)
682 Priam, Irvine—J. W. Wright & Co.
1273 Protector, Clark—D. Merwanjee & Co. (c. 1. Jan. 9)
1097 Pallanstone—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c. 1. Mar. 13)
841 Robert Ritson.—A. H. Haschke & Co. (c. 1. Mar. 19)
935 Sam Mendel, Ellwood—Coupland & Co.
1161 Simcoe, Murphy—Ashburner, Bell & Co.
1432 Tim Whiffler, Cotton—J. Clover & Co.
637 Tonnjoonjee—Cardwell, Parsons & Co. (c. 1. Mar. 3)
1341 Uscas, Geal—Dicom, Hunter & Co. (c. 1. Jan. 21)
641 Vaigarel, Connell—L. Brothers & Co. (c. 1. Mar. 28)
1131 War Cloud, Logan—E. Bates & Co. (c. 1. Jan. 21)
1015 William Carvill—Rennie, Scovell & Co. (c. 1. Mar. 18)
841 William Chalmers—E. Bates & Co. (c. 1. Mar. 11)
1139 Zanzibar, Willcox—Rennie, Scovell & Co. (c. 1. Mar. 16)

FOR MARSEILLES.

433 Tropique, Saing—Passmore & Co. (c. 1. Mar. 8)

FOR LIVERPOOL.

510 Caroline Agnes, Croft—W. Nicol &Co. (c. 1. Mar. 16
864 Ceres, Cuschlane—W. Nicol & Co. (c. 1. April 6)

FOR CALCUTTA.

946 Countess Russell,—A. H. Haschke & Co.
618 Futtay Salam.
1188 Lady Franklin—Blay & Mackintosh. (c. 1. April 4)

FOR CALCUTTA AND COAST.

Arabia—H. M. Sedick & Co.

ST. THOMAS FOR ORDERS.

1130 Cicero, Alexander—W. A. Graham & Co.(c. 1. Feb. 8)

FOR KURRACHEE.

558 Duc de Magenta—A. H. Haschke & Co.

FOR CHINA.

1034 United Service(s)Gaine—C. M. S. N. Co.(c. 1. April 6)

FOR MOZAMBIQUE.

747 Maria,—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR RANGOON.

739 Chanticleer, White—H. M. Sedick.

NOT FIXED.

933 Alabama, Hellenbrick—Wallace & Co.
1679 Asteroid, Gardener.
1547 Black Eagle, Bassett—John Clover & Co.
1493 Birmingham,—B. H. Cama & Co.
761 Caroline, Turner—Cohen & Co.
5 2 Colonist, Gibson.—W. Nicol & Co.
369 City of York, Boyd—W. & J. Graham & Co.
Castilian, Welburn—W. Nicol & C.
1094 Esmeralda (a) York—Stearns, Hobart & Co.
1179 Evelyn, Boaz.—The Captain.
Euphemus, Profumo.
364 Fatul Currim—H. M. Sedick.
782 Forest Queen—E. Bates & Co.
991 Grotto (a)—Farnham & Co.
1121 Havelock, Gandy—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
H. M. Sir. Hornet.
1117 Henry Moore, Steward—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
304 Harald,—Framjee Sands & Co.
Mahomed Shah.—F. A. Freeman.
1319 Indus, Hicks, P. & O. Co.
808 Lomba, Tollmann.—Framjee Dubash.
364 Marie Leonie—Joseph.
1199 North East—Boyd—M. N. Bhownagaree.
1021 Ontario Villacott, Ewart, Latham & Co.
817 Ophir, Miles.
636 Pearl, Browne—H. M. Sedick.
592 Princess Royal, Anderson—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1164 Robinson Crusoe, Woodlock—J. Clover & Co.
310 Regina, Brown.
1075 Statellite—Coupland & Co.
783 Sultana, Sharp, Lyon Brothers & Co.
893 Semiola, Carr.
1179 Shen Shah,—Gillham.—H. M. Sedick.
Tinle (s)
1291 Tweed—Lockie & Co.
809 Wurtemberg, Chase, Wallace & Co.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.—April 5, barque *Saxon*, S. Lowe, from Calingapatam.

DEPARTURES.—April 5, barque *Albyna Isle*, D. Burgess, to London, via Coconada.

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, AND STOCK LIST

EXCHANGE

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight ...	2s. 1 12/16d.
Do. Credits	Do. do. ...	2s. 1 14/16d.
Do. Documents.	Do. do. ...	2s. 2d. to 2s. 1/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	99 to 99½
Madras	30 days' sight	99½
China	60 Do. do.	225

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up	Last Half-yearly Dividend	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.		
Agra Bank	500	5 pr. ct.	145 pr. ct. pm.
Bombay Bank	1,000	8 do.	162 pr. ct. pm.
Bank of India	150	.....	12 pr. ct. pm.
Baker's Banking Company	20	.....	18 pr. ct. pm.
Central Bank	250	6 do.	62 pr. ct. pm.
Commercial Bank ...	500	6 do.	106 pr. ct. pm.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	5 do.	120 pr. ct. pm. (incldg. n. sh.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	250	10 do.	198 pr. ct. pm.
Joint Stock Bank...	120	.....	83 pr. ct. pm.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	155 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	4½ do.	121 pr. ct. pm.
Royal Bank of India	175	.....	31½ pr. ct. pm.
Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris.	200	4½ do.	75 pr. ct. pm. [nominal.
PRESS COS.			
Apollo Press Co. ...	11,000	1,800 per share.	Rs. 24,000 p.sh.
Colaba Press Co. ..	2,700	300 do.	Rs. 6,000 p.sh.
Fort Press Co.	3,655	575 do.	Rs. 13,399 p.sh.
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,000	350 do.	Rs. 2,300 pm.
Elphinstone Land & Press Company Limited			
One whole Share comprising			Rs. 44,000 per share.
1 A Shares...		6,000 430	
1 B Shares...		6,000 170	
4 C Shares...		6,000	
2 Freer Press Co's Shares.....		1,500	
Victoria Land and Press Co.		4,000 150 do.	Rs. 27,000 pm.
Bombay Press Co...		1,200	Rs. 1,500 pm.
Framjee Cowasjee Patent Press Co.'		1,500 ..	Rs. 1,800 pm.
RAILWAY COS.			
G. I. P. Railway Co.			[nominal.
Consolidated Stock	218-3.0	pr. ct.	Rs. 8 pr. ct. pm.
Do. New £20 shares	130-14.6	2½ do.	Rs. 12 prem.
Bombay, Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2½ do.	Rs. 6 pm. nmi.
SPINNING & WEAVING COS.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	500 per share.	Rs. 1,200 prm.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	.....	Rs. 300 prem.
Manockjee Petit's Spinning & Weaving Co.	850	.....	Rs. 100 prem.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	140 Rs. p. share	Rs. 425 prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	.....	Rs. 400 prem.
Victoria Spinning Company	5,000	.....	Rs. 3,000 prem.
Coorla Spinning Co.	5,093	7½ per cent.	Rs. 1,500.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Company	1,000	10 do.	Rs. 1,200 prem.
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Colaba Land Co. ...	10,000	Rs. 12,000	Rs. 4,800
House and Land Investment Co.	600	.....	Par.
Bombay Contract & Building Co.	150	.....	Rs. 45 pm.
Bonded Warehouse.	600	.....	Par.
Bombay Shipping Company	1,500	.....	Rs. 5,000 nol.
Lyon Ship Co.	1,000	.....	Rs. 100 dis.
Bombay Civil Ouwing Association..	250	.....	Rs. 150 pm.
Princess Wales Ship Company	1,000	.....	Par.
Western India Ship Company	1,000	.....	Par.
Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Co.	1,500	.....	Rs. 250 pm.
Treacher & Co. (Limited)	250		2 pr. ct. pm.
Goa Coffee Co.	250		200 pr. ct. nominal.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan...	...	98
Loan 1853-56 ...	...	95
Loan 1842-43 ...	...	
Loan 1854-55 ...	...	
New Five per Cent. Loan ...		104½
Five-and-a-Half Per Cent. Loan...		113½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs.	10-3.0
Bank of England Notes.....	,,	10
Spanish Dollars	,,	210
Carolus	,,	220
Mexican Dollars	,,	230
German Crowns	,,	214½
Five-Franc Pieces	,,	222
Bar Silver	,,	105-8
Gold Leaf	,,	16-6

PRICES CURRENT (9th April 1864.)

COTTON at Colaba	Per candy.
New Broach and Surat (ready.)	Rs. 590 to 600
New Dhollera, (ready.)	,, 600 to 605
New Bhowanggur, (ready.)	,, 595 to 600
New Oomravutee	,, 545 to 545
1 Dharwar Fine	,, 540 to 545
New Bazoo and Nuggar	,, 530 to 535
New Veeravnl	,, 535 to 540
New Khandeish	,, 535 to 530
New Peralum	,, 540 to 545
New Accote	,, 565 to 570
New Mangalore	,, 545 to 550
New Hinginagaut	,, 670 to 675
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,520 to 1,525.	
SEEDS—Linseed, Khandeish ...at Rs.	6 2 to 6 3 per cwt
Rapeseed, Guzerat ...	,, 5 12 to 5 14.
Gingelly mixed (Black and White)	,, 31 to 32.
	,, 33 to 34.
Niger	,, 27 to 28. Nominal

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854. PAID-UP CAPITAL.—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000,) RESERVE FUND.—Francs 9,230,305 (£371,702.)

Head Office.—14, *Rue Bergere Paris.* Agencies at Bombay Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.

UNION BANK OF LONDON ;GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCE CO. OF LONDON, (Limited) ; and MESSRS C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Offices—No. 8, Rampart Row.

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places, as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondichery, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows :

On London 6 months' sight	2s.	1½d.	per Rupee
3 Do. Do.	2s.	0¾d.	,,
Sight Do.	2s.	0½d.	,,
On France 6 months' sight ...frs.	2-66 cts.		,,
3 Do. Do.	,,	2-61	,,
Sight	2-55	,,	,,

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits ; payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1000, nor more than Rs. 50,000.

On fixed Deposits at,

3 months' notice 3 per Cent. per annum.			
6	Ditto	4	do.
12	Ditto	5	do.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business, &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

Bombay, 31st March 1865.

BANK OF INDIA.—CAPITAL SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES IN 40,000 SHARES OF RS. 150 EACH.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Board of Directors.

HON. ARTHUR J. LEWIS, Advocate General, Chairman.
WILLIAM COOPER, Esq., (Messrs. Fulcher, Cooper & Co.)
H. FORMAN, Esq., (Messrs Lockie & Co.)
MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE BHOWNUGGUR, Esq.
KESSOWJEE NAIQUE, Esq.
GHELLABHOY PUDUMSEE, Esq.
ALLARDBHOY HUBIBBOY, Esq.
CASSUMBHOY DHURRUMSEEY, Esq.
PEERBHOY CASSUMBHOY, Esq.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank at the following rates :

At 6 months' sight	2s.	1½d.	per Rupee.
4 do.	2s.	1d.	do.
3 do.	2s.	0¾d.	do.
2 do.	2s.	0½d.	do.
1 do.	2s.	0¼d.	do.
On demand	2s.	0¼d.	do.

DEPOSITS.

Interest will be allowed as follows :—

On Current Accounts	2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months certain ...	3 ,,
,, 6 ,, ...	5 ,,
,, 12 ,, ...	6 ,,

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Bank furnishes Cheque and Pass Books, and it is particularly requested that Constituents will refrain from making entries in their Pass Books, and from drawing Cheques on any but the forms supplied.

Cheques on which any alterations or erasures have been made cannot be paid.

The Bank collects Bills, Cheques, &c. payable in Bombay but, in case of dishonored Bills, does not take the Notarial step unless instructed.

All Accounts balanced half-yearly, viz., on 30th June and 31st December.

ADVANCES.

The Bank grants loans against Government Securities, &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other Shares ¼ per cent.

Government or other Securities received for safe custody, and Interest or Dividends thereon drawn free of charge.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent.

Orders and Hoondies should be made payable, and all letters addressed, "To the Manager of the Bank of India." Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

JOHN GRAY, Manager.

Bombay, 4th March 1864.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—*Incorporated, with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of* 1857.—CAPITAL SIXTY LAKHS OF RUPEES IN 30,000 SHARES OF Rs. 200 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Board of Directors.

ANDREW GRANT, Esquire, Chairman.	BYRAMJEE HORMUSJEE.
T. F. GRAY, Esq.	CAMA, Esq.
W. F. STEARNS, Esq.	KARSANDAS MADHAVADAS, Esq.
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.	

Auditors.

RICHARD LATHAM, Esq.; JAMES DAVIS, ESQ.

London Bankers.

THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 1½d. per Rupee

,,	4	do.	2s. 1½d. ,,
,,	3	do.	2s. 0¾d. ,,
,,	2	do.	2s. 0½d. ,,
,,	1	do.	2s. 0¼d. ,,
,, On demand		do.	2s. 0¼d. ,,

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Ahmedabad and Surat.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies, and other orders for realization to be endorsed " Pay to the Royal Bank of India or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month ; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 1 month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.

Do.	3	do.	4 per cent. do.
Do.	6	do.	5 do. do.
Do.	12	do.	6 do. do.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

J. GORDON, Manager.

Bombay, 2nd April 1864.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED).—*Incorporated by Royal Charter.*—ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)

RESERVED FUND, £2,25,000—(Rs. 22,50,000.)

Head Office....LONDON. | Branch Office.....EDINBURGH.

BRANCHES IN INDIA.—CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, AND KURRACHEE.—BRANCHES IN CHINA—SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG.—BRANCH IN NEW SOUTH WALES—SYDNEY.

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

The following are the current rates of Exchange :—

On London at 6 months' sight.....	2s.	1½d.	per Rupee.
,, 4 do.	2s.	1d.	do.
,, 3 do.	2s.	0¾d.	do.
,, 2 do.	2s.	0½d.	do.
,, 1 do.	2s.	0¼d.	do.
,, On demand	2s.	0¼d.	,,
On Scotland do.	1s.	11¾d.	,,
On Ireland do.			

Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius, Yokohama, and Tuticorin.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits for 3 months... ..... 10 per cent. per annum.

Do.	6	do.	.....	4	,,
Do.	12	do.	.....	6	,,

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills on London at advertised rates, without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms,—

If to be remittedin Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ½ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.

All letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China. H. J. MARSDEN,

Bombay, 16th March 1864. Acting Agent

BROKERS' LOAN, DISCOUNT AND BANKING COMPANY, (LIMITED.)—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Bank is opened for the transaction of local banking business.

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.

The Bank discounts Government and other Securities for safe custody, grants loans on the Security of Government Paper, Goods, &c.

DEPOSITS.

Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on current deposits when not less than Rs. 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless as may be specially arranged.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stocks, and other Securities ¼ per cent., on the amount realized on invested.

On interest or dividend ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the interest or dividends thereon being credited to account.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. commission charged.

Hours of business 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

Saturdays... ... ... 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

ARDASEER BOMANJEE, Manager.

12th March 1864.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)—CAPITAL TWO MILLION STERLING, IN 20,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.

Head Office—16, *Cornhill, London.*

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, ESQ, *Chairman.*
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay,) *Deputy-Chairman.*
WILLIAM FREDERICK BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
J. HENRY REYNELL DE CASTRO, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
DEANE J. HOARE, Esq.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)
MICHEL E. RODOCANACHI, Esq.
SPIRIDION MAVROGANI, Esq.

Committee in Bombay.

D. SASSOON, Esq., *Chairman.*
The Honorable PREMBAHOY HEMABHOY.
HAJI ESMAIL HAJI HUBIB, Esq.

Bankers.

LONDON.....The Bank of England.
Do. .....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited.)

REMITTANCE.

LIVERPOOL.....Do. do.
MANCHESTER.....Do. do.
SCOTLAND .....The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND .....The National Bank.

The Bank grants drafts on London, Liverpool, or Manchester, at the following rates of Exchange :—

Six months' sight	2s.	1½d.	per Rupee.
Three ,, ,, ...	2s.	0¾d.	do.
Two ,, ,, ...	2s.	0½d.	do.
One ,, ,, ...	2s.	0¼d.	do.
On demand on Bank of England.	2s.	0¼d.	do.

Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe..... 2s. 0d. do.

Drafts on the *Bank of England*, on *Scotland* or *Ireland* are issued payable *on demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Managers will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. In *all instances where a Bill is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank will negociate Bills payable in London, Liverpool or Manchester, and will also purchase or grant drafts payable in Calcutta, Hong Kong or Shanghai.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per ct. per an.

do.	9	do.	.....	5½	do. do.
do.	6	do.	.....	5	do. do.
do.	4	do.	.....	4½	do. do.
do.	3	do.	.....	4	do. do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time. If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Deposits of Rs. 100, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.

Unless money shall have been lodged 15 days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft, free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed "*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay,*"

F. W. ESCHE, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 11th April 1864.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.—

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY. CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING. PAID-UP CAPITAL SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND. RESERVE ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND.

OFFICES IN INDIA.

Calcutta, Madras, Sholapore, Surat, Ahmedabad, and Indore.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum.

Do.	6 ,, ,,	5	,, ,,
Do.	,, 12 ,, ,,	6	,, ,,

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 1¾d. per Rupee.

Do.	at 4 do.	2s. 1d.	do.
Do.	at 3 do.	2s. 0¾d.	do.
Do.	at 2 do.	2s. 0½d.	do.
Do.	at 1 do.	2s. 0¼d.	do.
Do.	on Demand do.	2s. 0d.	do.
Scotland and Ireland.	do.	1s. 11½d.	do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £5 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities ½ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereof being credited to account or remitted home in the Banks Bills on London.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ½ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India ; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ½ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. ; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M. EDWIN HEYCOCK, Manager.

Bombay, 19th March 1864.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.—Paid-up Capital—£641,000.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

London Bankers. { The Bank of England. City Bank.

Branches and Agencies.

Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz. :—

6 months' sight (not under £250) at	2s.	1¾d.	per Rupee.
4 Do.	at 2s.	1½d.	,,
3 Do.	at 2s.	1d.	,,
2 Do.	at 2s.	0¾d.	,,
1 Do.	at 2s.	0½d.	,,
On Demand (Head Office).....	at 2s.	0¼d.	,,

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows :—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.			
Do.	6	do.	5 ,,
Do.	12	do.	6 ,,

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realization, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order."

When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ½ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India ; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities, deposited for safe custody, ½ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.

Bombay, 16th November 1863.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange :—

On London, at 6 ms' sight	above £50	2s. 1¾d.	per Rupee.
,, 4	do.	2s. 1d.	,,
,, 3	do.	2s. 0¾d.	,,
,, 2	do.	2s. 0½d.	,,
,, 1	do.	2s. 0¼d.	,,
,, On demand		2s. 0d.	,,
On Scotland	do.	1s. 11¾d.	,,
On Ireland	do.		

Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius, Yokohama, and Tuticorin.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits for 3 months... ..... 10 per cent. per annum.

Do.	6	do.	.....	4	,,
Do.	12	do.	.....	6	,,

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills on London at advertised rates, without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms,—

If to be remittedin Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ½ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.

All letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China. H. J. MARSDEN,

Bombay, 16th March 1864. Acting Agent

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

EXCHANGE.

Drafts on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 1¼d. per Rupee,

Do.	,, at 3	,, at 2s. 0¾d.	,,
Do.	,, Demand		
Do. Scotland	,,	..... }	2s. 0¼d. ,,
Do. Ireland	,,	..... }	

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 2s. 0d. ,,

Drafts at six months' sight are drawn on the Union Bank of London.

Drafts on demand are drawn on the Bank of England.

N. B.—No draft at six months' sight is granted for any sum under £30.

Sums of £1 and under £20 are drawn for on demand only, and sums under £1 are remitted by advice.

DEPOSITS.

The rates of interest at present allowed by the Corporation on Deposits of Rs. 1,000 and not above Rs. 50,000 are—

Deposits payable on demand	2 per ct. per annum
Do. 3 months sight	3 ,,
Do. 6 ,, ...	4 ,,
Do. 12 ,, ...	5 ,,

The interest on the class of Deposits payable at fixed periods after date ceases at maturity of the receipt.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies and other orders for realization should be endorsed " Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the office, or by letter to the Agent.

Bombay, 2nd March 1864.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.—ESTABLISHED IN 1845.—*registered under Act XIX. of* 1857, *of the Legislative Council of India.*

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit accounts, payable on demand, of not